

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRATING. MICHIGAN.
RISE IS NOT GENUINE.
SPECULATORS MANIPULATING
THE MARKETS.

H. H. Kohlman Buys the Chicago
Times-Herald—Fearful Answer to an
Invincible Appeal to Heaven—In-
terior Gold Moves to Help Business.

Prices Not Justified.
R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly report of
trade says: "In every speculative depart-
ment business is growing, but this is
really the least satisfactory feature of
the situation. Cotton, oil and wheat climb
above the export price, so that the mar-
keting of products abroad must be checked,
and money is absorbed which ought to be
employed in productive industry and in
distribution of products to consumers.
Everybody knows oil has not risen 200
per cent. because it is intrinsically more
valuable, nor is wheat actually worth
more than it was two or three weeks ago,
but the expansive and uplifting force has
fortunately taken to speculation rather
than to production, and so we have higher
prices in all speculative markets without
a large demand for consumption. Stories
of combinations between the Standard Oil
Company and Russia as to partition of
the oil-consuming countries are no more
account for recent prices of petroleum,
which appear to be entirely fictitious."

GOLD GOING TO NEW YORK.

Bankers in the Interior Are Letting
Go of Their Hoards.
A week ago a number of large New York
banks having numerous country corre-
spondents began to receive small amounts
of gold from the latter. This inflow of
the yellow metal has steadily increased.
One of the leading bank presidents, in
speaking of this matter, said: "Our country
correspondents are finding it necessary
to increase their balances here and are
shipping gold for that purpose. During
the recent gold excitement these banks
hoarded all the gold they could carry and
in some cases more than they could han-
dle. I don't know how much gold has been
ward movement of gold is, but to my
mind it indicates a little better business
condition; an opening up of industry all
over the country."

PRAYERS AND A PANIC.

Awful Storm Follows Earnest Suppli-
cations for Rain.
The earnest supplications for rain by
the great evangelist, Dwight Moody, had
a remarkable and disastrous answer at
Port Worth, Texas, Sunday night, when
the storm downed a great part of the
roof of the tabernacle to collapse, caus-
ing a dreadful scene. Some of the victims
are: Miss Lulu Haley, cut on head; J. V.
Ingram, cut on head and chest; arm hurt;
internal injuries, will die; Mrs. Morton
Logan, wife of city treasurer, cut on
shoulder; J. W. Manchester, prominent
C. A. B. man, cut on shoulder and left
arm; Mrs. Mary Murphy, cut on head
and left arm; Will J. Parsley, left leg
crushed, back injured, seriously hurt;
Miss Scarsion, of Weatherford, cut on
face and right arm. Forty others were
slightly hurt.

COAL WAR CONTINUES.

Cleveland Dealer Expects Retail Price
to Go to \$2 Per Ton.
There is not the slightest indication
that the Massillon coal war will be
brought to an end. A prominent
Cleveland dealer said that he had
every reason to believe that some of the
coal which is now selling at \$2.25 would
soon sell at \$2 per ton at retail. Mean-
time consumers are taking advantage of
the low prices by storing away supplies
for months ahead, with the result that
the dealers are rushed with orders
that they cannot fill promptly. So far
there has been no move made by the
coal men looking toward bringing the war
to a close.

Informal Machine by Mail.

An informal machine of the dan-
gerous pattern was received at Chata-
nooga, Tenn., in the mail by William Mar-
quet, a tailor. It came in a box marked
"Dominoes." This contained two ounces
of some loose explosive packed around a
dynamite cartridge provided with a fuse
and a match head cap. The device was
so contrived that the raising of the sliding
lid would set off the trigger. A string
slipped and prevented the explosion. The
sender is suspected, and it is believed he
decided to get rid of the tailor to prevent
the exposure of an intimacy the latter had
discovered.

Times-Herald Changes Hands.

The controlling interest in the Chicago
Times-Herald and Evening Post was pur-
chased Saturday by H. H. Kohlman, who
will direct the policy of the two papers
hereafter. The new management says
the policy of the Times-Herald and Post
will be wholly independent of party ties, striving
for that which is best for the nation,
heedless of the dictates of mere partisan-
ship. In national affairs, while avoiding
alliance with any party, it will always
advocate the doctrine of protection to
American industry.

To Aid Cuban Rebels.

A bill recognizing the belligerency of
the Cuban revolutionists has been pre-
pared and will be introduced in Congress
next. It was drafted at the suggestion
of certain Representatives and Senators
who are in sympathy with the efforts of
the Cubans to throw off the yoke of
Spain, and these gentlemen will use their
influence to pass it through both houses.

Chinaman Convicted of Murder.

At Philadelphia, Lee Gum Yoo was
convicted of murder in the first degree.
On Nov. 26 last he killed Lee Hong
Quong, who was known as the mayor of
Chinatown. Yoo is said to be the first
Chinaman ever convicted of murder in this
country.

Organizing Silver Clubs.

Gov. McIntyre and Senator Teller are
leaders in a movement already started
to push the organization of non-partisan
silver clubs in the West, in accordance
with Gen. Warner's suggestion.

Mexican Cattle Admitted.

Secretary Morton reports that there is
a shortage of about 300,000 head of cat-
tle for slaughter; and to check the ten-
dency to excessive prices for dressed beef,
without injuring the interests of the pro-
ducer, has ordered the free admission at
certain California and Texas ports of
properly inspected cattle from Mexico.

Tragedy at Ida Grove, Iowa.

A. Schleiter, one of the wealthiest and
best known business men of Ida Grove,
Iowa, shot his wife and then killed him-
self. Mrs. Schleiter cannot live. Indica-
tions show that he had been planning the
tragedy for several days.

RIGHTS OF MERCHANT SHIPS.

Secretary Graham Says They Do Not
Need to Be Protected.
Secretary Graham has laid down some
doctrine touching the rights of merchant
steamers in foreign ports to afford asy-
lum to refugees. This was called out by
a letter addressed to the State Depart-
ment in December, 1893, by C. F. Hunt-
ington, president of the Pacific Mail
Steamship Company, asking for an exact
definition of the powers of captains of
merchant steamers in this respect. The
Secretary responded that the so-called
doctrine of right of asylum having no ap-
plication to merchant vessels in port, it
follows that shipmaster can have no
exercise of discretion on the character of
offense charged against the refugees.
While no general rule can be laid down
as a comprehensive principle, a merchant
steamship in a foreign port is within the
jurisdiction of the United States, and
the officers or crew members against the
laws thereof, and an orderly demand for
the surrender of a person accused of
crime, by due process of law, with exhibi-
tion of a warrant of arrest in the hands
of the regularly accredited officers of the
United States, may not be disregarded or resisted
by the master of the ship.

THROWS UP HIS HANDS.

Emperor of China Declares He Can-
not Longer Govern.
A dispatch from Shanghai to a London
news agency says that a proclamation
bearing the emperor's name has been re-
ceived describing the empire as hopelessly
ruined and asserting that he is unable to govern
any longer, and that the officials be trusted
are corrupt. It is added that the pro-
clamation has caused great excitement,
and that there are signs of rebellion. The
document, however, is said to be the work
of the Chinese revolutionists. Little doubt
exists that the Chinese revolutionists
felt at the State Department in Wash-
ington that the proclamation posted in
Shanghai announcing that the Chinese
empire is finished is really the work of
secret societies, for there is no record in
history of the voluntary abdication of the
Chinese emperor. It is said that these
secret societies, aimed at the existence of
the present dynasty, are numerically
strong in the central provinces, and it is
apprehended that upon the conclusion of
peace their ranks will be swelled by the
disaffected soldiers and officers of the army,
or war party, and that sporadic revolu-
tionary movements may be expected in
various parts of the country.

ENGLAND WILL GO AHEAD.

Nothing but International Law Can
Interrupt Her Nicaraguan Course.
The St. James Gazette, commenting up-
on the latest developments in the dispute
between Great Britain and Nicaragua,
says: "There is wonderful ignorance of
diplomacy upon the part of the American
journalist. Why should we want to bomb-
ard Greytown? If Nicaragua has been
so foolish as to refuse to pay the inden-
tification which, with the knowledge of the
United States, she demanded, she must
take such steps as the American Govern-
ment was perfectly aware of at the time
of asking. The Monroe doctrine has been
acted upon yet. When Great Britain
has serious differences to settle
with South American republics it will not
be prevented from doing so by anything
but settled international law."

VANDERBILT-BELMONT.

Mrs. Willie K. Finds Single-Blessed-
ness Unattractive.
Mrs. Willie K. Vanderbilt and Oliver
Hazard Perry Belmont were married
Thursday at London. Mrs. Vanderbilt
has made no secret that her ambition is
to place her husband in the United States
social position commensurate with the
wealth of her father's family and in-
ferior to that of no American woman that
ever lived. It is little more than a month
ago that Justice Barrett, of the New
York Supreme Court, handed down a de-
cision granting Mrs. Vanderbilt un-
conditional divorce from her husband,
and giving into her custody the three
children of the unhappy union—Consuelo,
William K., Jr., and Harold S. Vander-
bilt.

LI SIGNS THE TERMS.

Japan-China Peace Commission Con-
cluded at Shimonoeki.
A dispatch to the London Times from
Shanghai says Li Hui-chang's son-in-
law telegraphs that a peace convention
was signed at Shimonoeki Monday by
the plenipotentiaries of China and Japan.
Following are the terms of the conven-
tion: 1. The independence of Korea; 2.
The Japanese retain the places she has
conquered; 3. That Japan shall also re-
tain the territory east of the Liao river;
4. That the Island of Formosa be ceded
permanently to Japan; 5. The payment
of an indemnity of \$100,000,000; and, 6.
An offensive and defensive alliance.

Oppressed People Will Rebel.

London dispatch: Armenia is preparing
for war. The revolutionary party has
now both money and guns. During the
past eight months money has poured into
the revolutionary treasury in a steady
stream from the Armenian colonies in
Batum, Tiflis, Baku, Erivan, Etchmiad-
zin and other places in Russia, and from
Reschit, Kazvin, Teheran, Tebriz, Kifoi
and other cities in Persia. The central
idea of the plan of campaign is a general
uprising of Armenians throughout the
Turkish empire some time during the
month of May. The leaders have prom-
ised the people in the eastern part of Ar-
menia that the chief attack will be made
in the city of Constantinople itself, and
that the heart of the fighting will be done
by the Armenian residents therein. The
leaders have even gone so far as to de-
clare that the first attack will be on the
palace of the sultan. The younger Turks,
particularly those who have traveled
abroad, ardently wish that the present
war and Turkey's most ardent friends
admit that the Cuban cause is lost. The
Spanish authorities are posting bulletins,
and the loyalists in Havana are celebrat-
ing the ending of the revolution. With-
out Cromwell and Maceo there can be no
real war. On Saturday the Cuban army
and the Spanish soldiers met at Palma-
ritto. The rebel forces numbered 2,000
men and that of the Spaniards 3,000. A
desperate battle followed, and, according
to official reports, lasted two hours. At
the close of the battle the rebels were
pursued by the Spanish troops and Maceo
captured. His secretary was also taken,
and all the personal and private papers
of General Maceo were confiscated. The
battle was a hard-fought one, and the
insurgents battled desperately
against odds. The Spanish soldiers re-
lated with remarkable courage the on-
slaught of the rebels. In the battle a
hand-to-hand conflict, a number of Cuban
officers, one of whom was a colonel, were
killed.

Rebel Force Put to Flight.

Late Havana dispatch says: Maceo is
captured and Cuba's last hope is gone.
Crombet has been killed. Without these
two leaders all is chaos in the insurgent
army, and Cuba's most ardent friends
admit that the Cuban cause is lost. The
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hand-to-hand conflict, a number of Cuban
officers, one of whom was a colonel, were
killed.

Followed by Seven Wives.

William Hendrick, wanted in Ohio,
North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky
for bigamy, was arrested on a charge of
horse stealing at Middleboro, Ky. Seven
deserted wives are on his track.

MORTON NEEDS MONEY.

Lack of Funds Prevents Adoption of
Good Case in Opposition to
Secretary Morton and Statistician Robert-
son have not yet had an opportunity
to consider the recommendations made by
the various representatives of the com-
mercial organization which recently pre-
sented plans looking to more accurate
and complete reports by the Department of Agri-
culture. While the suggestions of the
commercial men may be taken into consid-
eration, and some of them adopted, the
department has already considered plans
for improving the service and has found
that the trouble lies in the fact that there
is not sufficient money to carry out any
method of reform that would greatly im-
prove the service. Statistician Robert-
son says that it would not be best to
abolish the State agents while there are
still but a limited number of reporters
in each county. He thinks it well to in-
crease the number of reporters, but this
is something that the department had un-
der consideration.

HE COURTS INVESTIGATION.

Senator Morgan Talks on the Bering
Sea Claims.
Senator Morgan was asked for an ex-
pression regarding the report cable from
London that Sir Julian Pauncefote, the
British ambassador, had forwarded to
his Government a full statement of the
facts in the matter of the payment of
damages by this Government for the sei-
zure of British vessels, and replied that he
was perfectly willing to have the question
investigated. "I have," he said, "such
confidence in the fairness and good judg-
ment of the British House of Commons
that nothing can be lost by its going into
the matter at length. I am very con-
fident that an inquiry into the merits of
the claims, even outside of the Paris
award, will convince any one that the
claims are entirely unfounded, extor-
tionate and wrong."

TRAGEDY AT CLEVELAND.

Alexander Turk Kills His Sweetheart,
Julia Fallon, and Himself.
At Cleveland, O., Alexander Turk, 22
years of age, called at the residence of
his sweetheart, Miss Julia Fallon, who
lived at 621 Lake street, shot her to death
and then turned the weapon upon himself.
Turk fired three shots into his victim's
body. What the conversation was which
provoked the tragedy is not known. Turk
murdered and suicide were both committed
without witnesses. Death came instantly
to each. The two were heard conversing
just prior to the firing of the shots. Jeal-
ousy is supposed to be the cause of the
tragedy.

SHORTAGE IN TEXAS CATTLE.

There Will Be No Grass-Fed Stock
Because of Drouth.
Georgetown, Tex., dispatch: The last
train load of meat-fed cattle for this
season will be shipped from here Wednes-
day, and there will be no grass-fed cattle
to ship this summer on account of drouth.
The supply of stock cattle on hand to be
fed next winter on cutwashed meat is 25
per cent. less than last year. Prominent
cattle men do not attribute the rise in
beef to any combination, but to the sup-
ply of cattle, which has fallen off greatly
during the past two years on account of
the drouth.

Assassination Threatened.

The Paris Petit Journal announces that
it has good authority for stating that the
prefecture of police has detailed a num-
ber of detectives to investigate an an-
archist plot, the object of which is, or
was, to assassinate M. Paure, the presi-
dent of the republic, during the fetes at
Havre in honor of his visit to that city.
According to the Petit Journal, an anar-
chist, known as "Petit Bourgeois," a man
of a type similar to Caserio, the murderer
of President Carnot, and Bava, who was
executed after having been convicted of
dynamite outrages, left London recently on
his way to Havre in order to assassinate
President Paure. "Petit Bourgeois," who
is a deserter from the French army, was
watched by the London police, and the
French detectives detailed to keep an eye
on anarchists in London. Consequently
his departure from London was promptly
signaled to the police of Paris and
of Havre. The authorities of these
two cities and elsewhere are taking the
most active precautions in order to pro-
tect the president from injury.

Ingalls for Free Silver.

In conversation with a member of the
Grand Army of the Republic, at the State
encampment at Macon, Mo., the Hon.
J. J. Ingalls declared he was not, and in
favor of putting a plank into the national
platform favoring the free and unlimited
coinage of silver, but that he was strongly
in favor of nominating a candidate
who was personally in favor of that prin-
ciple.

Elkins Not a Candidate.

Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, of West
Virginia, father-in-law of Senator Ste-
phen B. Elkins, died in New York. He
clearly showed this party would pos-
sibly not be a candidate for the Republi-
can nomination for the presidency.

Break of a Violent Storm.

A dispatch from St. Elmo, Colo., says
that after Monday's storm, everything in
the neighborhood was covered with a
thick coating of red sand. It must have
come in the snow.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime,
\$3.75 to \$4.50; hogs, shipping grades,
\$3 to \$3.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50
to \$3; wheat, No. 2 red, 57c to 57 1/2c;
corn, No. 2, 45c to 46c; oats, No. 2, 28c
to 29c; rye, No. 2, 58c to 60c; butter,
choice creamery, 20c to 21c; eggs, fresh,
11c to 12c; potatoes, car lots, per bushel,
75c to 85c; broom corn, per lb., common
growth to fine brush, 4c to 6c.
Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3 to
\$3.25; hogs, choice light, \$3 to \$3.25;
sheep, common to prime, \$2 to \$2.75;
wheat, No. 2 red, 55c to 56c; corn, No. 1
white, 45c to 46c; oats, No. 2 white, 33c
to 34c.
St. Louis—Cattle, \$3 to \$3.25; hogs,
\$4 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 55c to 56c;
corn, No. 2, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2, 29c
to 30c; rye, No. 2, 58c to 60c.
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$3.75; hogs,
\$3 to \$3.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat,
No. 2, 61c to 61 1/2c; corn, No. 2 mixed,
46 1/2c to 47 1/2c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 31c to
32c; rye, No. 2, 60c to 62c.
Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$3.25; hogs,
\$4 to \$5; sheep, \$2 to \$2.75; wheat, No. 2
red, 50c to 50 1/2c; corn, No. 2 yellow,
45c to 46c; oats, No. 2 white, 33c to 34c.
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 55c to 56c;
corn, No. 2 yellow, 45c to 46c; oats,
No. 2 white, 33c to 34c; rye, No. 2, 54c
to 55c.
Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$3.50; hogs,
\$3 to \$3.75; sheep, \$3 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 1
hard, 60c to 61c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 44c
to 45c; oats, No. 2 white, 35c to 36c.
Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 55c
to 56c; corn, No. 3, 47c to 48c; oats,
No. 2 white, 32c to 33c; barley, No. 2,
52c to 53c; rye, No. 1, 50c to 61c; pork,
mess, \$12 to \$12.50.
New York—Cattle, \$3 to \$3.50; hogs,
\$3 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat,
No. 2 red, 60c to 61c; corn, No. 2, 60c to
61c; oats, white Western, 30c to 41c;
butter, creamery, 14c to 21c; eggs, West-
ern, 12c to 13c.



The late James W. Scott, owner and
publisher of the Chicago Times-Herald
and Evening Post, came of a newspaper
family. His grandfather, as well as his
father, were newspaper men, and he be-
came active in the chosen field of his life
labor very early in life. He was born
in 1849, at Wadsworth, Wis., but when
only a few years old moved with his
father to Galena, Ill. Here he attended
a great school daily newspaper, and took
a course in Beloit College. His first
schooling in the newspaper business was
in the job office attached to his father's
paper at Galena, where he learned the
trade of practical printer. In 1873 he
started the Galena Industrial Press. This
was a success, and two years later he
went to Chicago, determined to embark
in still wider fields of journalism. He
bought an interest in the Daily National
Hotel Reporter, which was a financial
success, but Mr. Scott was too ambitious
to content himself with anything short
of a great school daily newspaper, and
in the spring of 1881 he entered upon the
management of the Herald. The success
of the Herald was phenomenal, and made

NEW KIND OF RACE SULKY.

Peculiar Invention of a Hartford,
Conn., Man and His Claims for It.
A horse lover in Hartford, Conn., has
devised a sulky that may accomplish
wonders in the development of speed in
trotting horses. In running against
a great school daily newspaper, and in
the spring of 1881 he entered upon the
management of the Herald. The success
of the Herald was phenomenal, and made
down" of overweights will be neces-
sary when his vehicle is used, as the
heavier the weight, within a reason-
able limit, the more easily the vehicle
will be propelled. He also says that a
horse may be more easily controlled
from the new location of the seat than
when the driver sits back of and a trifle
lower than his horse.

A Nickel Standard.

Five cents was the value which a
Texas farmer once placed upon a mil-
lister's prayer. The story is told in
the Epworth Era of the Rev. H. S.
Thrall, one of the pioneers of athlet-
ism in Texas.
In company with a number of itin-
erants, who were on their way to con-
ference, Doctor Thrall stopped to
spend the night with an old farmer.
It was the custom then to settle the
bill at night, so that they might rise
about 3 o'clock in the morning and ride
a good way before breakfast, and lie
by in the heat of the day.
Doctor Thrall, acting as spokesman
of the party, said to the old farmer
after supper, "We are a company of
Methodist preachers going to confer-
ence. If you will get the family to-
gether we will have prayers with you."
After prayers, one of his settled his
bill. Doctor Thrall's turn came, and he
asked for his bill. The old farmer
replied:

"Well, pa'son, I charged the rest
25 cents, but bein' as you prayed for
us so good, I won't charge you but
20 cents." The brethren had the laugh
on Doctor Thrall.

Prompt Rejoinder.

Mr. J. L. Macadam, the illustrious
Scottishman who invented the kind of
paving which bears his name, is said
to have been a guest at a large dinner
given in honor of Sir Walter Scott.
Being asked to respond to a toast,
Mr. Macadam rose, and at the end of
his speech proposed the health of "the
great Sir Walter Scott, the colossus of
literature!"

In an Instant Sir Walter was on his feet, and lifting his glass, exclaimed:

"Here's to the great Mr. Macadam,
the colossus of roads!"
After a woman gets married, her
husband discovers when he talks that
she is no longer a good listener.

ENGLAND'S NEW SPEAKER.



William Court Gully, the new speaker
of the House of Commons, is a son of
James Manby Gully, M. D., and was born
in London in 1835. He was educated by
private tutors and at Trinity College,
Cambridge, being admitted to the degree
of M. A. in 1859. In 1855 he married
Elizabeth Anne Walford Selby. He was
called to the bar at the Inner temple in

STEPPED ON THE CZAR'S CORN.

A Milwaukee Girl's Experience While
Visiting the London Zoo.
I must admit, though with some hesi-
tancy, that I am the only American—
man or woman—whom the late Czar
ever met upon an equal footing, says
a writer in the Milwaukee Journal.
Father, to be more exact, my footing
was somewhat above his at that time.
It may not be generally known that he
had a decided antipathy to me, al-
though such feelings were not shared
by me. I was careful to avoid (beyond
this one instance which I am about to
relate) putting my foot on Russian pos-
sessions. Upon this occasion we had
what might have been a serious set-to,
or rather stand-off. I have always felt
that I had the better of it. Allow me
to divulge a state secret. The late Czar
had corns! I know it to be a fact!
My knowledge of this skeleton in the
imperial closet came about in the sum-
mer: One morning at the "Zoo" in Lon-
don, I stood in front of the seal tank.
A great seal came up to be fed. Re-
ceiving nothing from my empty hands,
he was about to flop back into the water
with a great splash. Mindful of my
best bib and tucker, I jumped hastily
backward, landing upon the foot of a
fine-looking gentleman, who, though
evidently in pain, as indicated by his
facial expression and by his raised foot,
yet accepted my apology with as much
courtesy and grace as could be expected.
His companion, who also looked
somewhat discomfited, was immedi-
ately recognized by me as the Prince of
Wales, and then I learned that I had
jumped upon the august corns of the
autocrat of all the Russias!

A MAGNETIC GAME.

Science Now Lends Itself to Amuse-
ment.
A novel pastime is described as an
improved game of skill, which may be
played and enjoyed by young or old
alike by the aid of a board, a magnet
and a roller of suitable dimensions.
The board, which may be of any suit-
able size and shape, has indicated upon
its surface by lines, coloring or in any
other manner, a straight or sinuous
course or a combination of the same,
along each side of which a number of
stops are arranged, the path being grad-
uated from end to end to a suitable



THE DIRK BRINCKERHOFF HOMESTEAD.

Exciting Scene at the First Session
of the Oklahoma Legislature.
The first Oklahoma Legislature was
a marvel of conglomeration humanity.
It was made up of men who had been
dodging soldiers and Indian police all
their lives and who, suddenly finding
themselves the owners of a small farm
or a town lot, naturally drifted into
politics. Men who could not spell their
own names, and who had not had a bath
for six years, were taken from the bos-
om of their covered wagons and trans-
ported to a hall to make laws. Among
this number was Ira N. Terrill, now a
fugitive from justice, with a death sen-
tence hanging over his head. Bill
Glass was still another. Bill was a
quiet-appearing fellow, with a full set
of wheels buzzing and singing in his
head. Both carried big guns and nei-
ther one had taken a bath for a month
at least.
The first day was a stormy one for
the House and the Speaker. Terrill
wanted the floor. So did Bill Glass.
All afternoon the Speaker ignored their

BOOMERS AS LAWMAKERS.

The right of "graining" to rank
among the fine arts seems to have been
settled at the recent annual convention
at Allentown of the Pennsylvania As-
sociation of Master House Painters and
Decorators. Mr. John Smethurst
"read a paper" on the subject, and,
with a fine scorn, showed what he
thought of his traducers—of John Rus-
kin in particular. Ruskin calls grain-
ing a sham, he said, but "Ruskin is a
sham himself." "Why," he asked,
"should we believe this man, who has
never painted a panel or grained a
door?" Mr. John Smethurst urged the
boys to go to work and earn an hon-
est dollar—a thing John Ruskin had
never done in his life. (I am quoting
from the official report of the conven-
tion in the trade organ, Painting and
Decorating.) But it was not only for
the author and (non-graining) artist
that Mr. John Smethurst showed his
contempt. Among other things he said:
"Any fellow can be a lawyer or a
clerkman, but it is widely different
with anything that is worth know-
ing—markedly so with this art of grain-
ing. A man must have an artistic pas-
sionate nature and a love of the beautiful.
There is no shorthand method of mak-
ing grainers."

Woman's Resignation.

The cool, calm resignation of women
was illustrated during the recent earth-
quake which shocked the city of Mex-
ico. A correspondent of the Boston
Herald, writing from that city, tells
the story of how women accept the in-
evitable:
Some Mexican lady friends were at
church praying for the rest of us, up
in the northern part of the city, when,
as they relate to me, they felt faint,
and all at once heard the roof crack and
saw mortar falling all around them,
while the great chandeliers swung back
and forth as in a steamer in a storm.
I asked them why they did not get
up and run, but they replied simply:
"We just shut our eyes, commended
our souls to our Maker, and went on
with our prayers for the city full of peo-
ple!"

Clapping the Hands.

"Electricity" says there is nothing
theoretically impossible in the state-
ment that an Ohio convict has inven-
ted a battery which converts sound into
electric power by a device which
"makes it possible to operate an ordi-
nary call bell by simply clapping his
hands in front of the battery."

HISTORIC HOUSES.

Places Associated with the Great
Deeds of the Revolution.
There are many historic houses in
Dutchess County, New York, some of
which are intimately connected with
the great drama of the revolutionary
war. The oldest is the Brett homestead,
which was erected in 1700 by the son-
in-law of Brance Rombout, who with
Gulian Ver Planck purchased from the
Indians a large territory lying between
Fishkill and Wappinger's Creek long
before the county of Dutchess was or-
ganized. On the organization of the
county the title of Rombout and Ver
Planck was recognized. The first set-
tler of the county was Roger Brett,
who married a daughter of Rombout.
The house Brett built still stands, seem-
ingly defying the attacks of time and
storms.
Another old homestead is the Newlin,
which was built in 1740 and still stands
on its original site at the mouth of the
Fishkill. Until about twenty-five years
ago it remained in possession of the



NEWLIN HOMESTEAD, DUTCHESS COUNTY, BUILT 1740.

family and was then purchased by a
railroad company.

The Dirck Brinckerhoff hom

TO CONSUMERS.

All consumers for this paper should be aware that the name of the publisher is not "The Boston Herald," but "The Boston Herald," and that the name of the publisher is not "The Boston Herald," but "The Boston Herald."

Do trusts pay? Never; they make outsiders pay.

One sometimes finds it necessary to set a good example for his neighbor's children as a matter of self-defense.

If that bill to tax bachelors ever becomes a law a good many of the girls probably will consider tax-dodging a duty.

Enough wine has been spilled at Nicaragua Canal to float a man-of-war across the isthmus. But still, where's your old canal?

Oscar Wilde resembles Emerson in always having pencil and paper handy to jot down his best thoughts. But the resemblance goes all to smash when he begins to write.

If the late Gen. Budeau had been a Boswell he might have written a better book than Grant's. As the matter stands, Grant was by far the clearer, simpler and stronger writer.

The Japanese authorities keep secrets well. Where in the history of the world has greater mystery veiled the movements of armies or peace negotiations than in this same island empire?

A St. Louis woman has applied for divorce on the ground that her husband is addicted to the gambler's habit. Why not simply encourage the habit? A funeral would be much cheaper than a divorce trial.

The Minneapolis Times rises to remark very gravely that "three-fourths of the civilized sensuality is rooted in an untutored imagination." Well, what do you advise? What shall we do next?

A peculiarity of all good machines is that they cannot be managed by drunken men. By a process of artificial selection, all the good places in the world are naturally passing into the hands of the sober men.

Some men never know a good thing when they see it. Thomas Punson of St. Joseph, Mo., recently received a twenty-one year sentence for murdering his wife. He applied for a new trial and has just been found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to hang.

The assessed valuation of the property in Boston, with one-third the population, is nearly four times greater than that of Chicago. In 1893, when Boston's population was placed at 500,000, the assessed valuation of real and personal property was \$924,134,300, and the same year, when Chicago's population was 1,500,000, her assessors placed the value of real and personal property at \$245,790,859.

England is engaged in a war in the remote ranges of the Hindoo Koshi Mountains, India, a potentate there having refused to give up his ancient possessions at the august demand of the British empire. A British army of 14,000, of which only 500 are Englishmen, is marching upon the obstinate barbarian. The number of Englishmen looks small, but they can put up a bluff overtopping the Himalayas.

A man sued the New York horse-dealing concern known as Fattarsall's because a hunter sent to it by him to be sold by electric light had been inadvertently put up in auction in broad daylight, with the result of certain defects or superfluities in or upon his legs became easily apparent to purchasers, and he brought only a very small price. The plaintiff got a verdict of \$230.

The war between Japan and China has resulted in such a marked increase in the flour trade of the Pacific coast with these countries, that some of the milling companies have sent representatives there in hope of further increasing the trade. If the millions of Japan and China could be educated into eating wheat flour, the Pacific coast millers would have a ready market for more than they can produce.

Driven wells are becoming quite popular since the advent of machinery for doing the work in an efficient manner. By the use of these, large volumes of water are obtainable in places where none could be procured before. These wells are sunk about seventy-five or one hundred feet usually, and with a pipe of from two to eight inches in diameter, issue water in abundance, and have proven very valuable to many a mill. So varying are the conditions in connection with locating a driven well, that costs cannot be given, but it is commonly estimated that about four dollars per foot for six-inch pipe covers expense.

By the signing of the contract for the building of a submarine torpedo boat the Government is at last committed to the development of this arm of naval warfare. Several years ago an appropriation was made for such a vessel, but the plans submitted and the experiments undertaken were not of a nature to justify the Navy Department in having a boat built. Several of the foreign governments have made experiments in this line, and a few years ago it was rumored that both Spain and France had been successful in getting a vessel that would travel at great speed for long distances under the water and remain under full control of the crew. The announcement seems to have been premature, however, as little has been heard of them since. It is evident that the Navy Department is convinced that it has a successful boat in the plans submitted by the Holland Company. If the vessel justifies the announcement of its designers it will add a most formidable engine of war to our fleet. Submarine navigation has been a most fascinating field for inventors, but Jules Verne's Captain Nemo is the only one who has been able to surmount all the difficulties. The author of that delightful novel neglected to explain certain important points about the invention, and the Nautilus has unfortunately remained the only vessel of her kind—even on paper. Possibly a new era is at hand, at least for ships of war.

A London paper reports that Queen Victoria cannot walk now without the assistance of servants, but it is certain, at least, that the grand old lady, unlike her royal grandfather, is not dying at the top. She is nearing the age of 70 and has reigned fifty-seven years, and her judgment in matters of statesmanship is probably as good to-day as it ever was.

The Boston Traveller, which has been celebrating its seventy-second birthday lately, has become a really phenomenal afternoon newspaper under the management of Charles E. Hasbrouck, who is well known in Chicago and the West. The paper is bright, newsworthy and unconventional, with an uncommonly strong editorial page. The success of its management in invading and capturing so conservative a field as Boston is matter of widespread journalistic comment.

WATER LOCOMOTION.

An Invention Which Enables One to Perambulate on the Aquas.

A French inventor has recently shown at the Nouveau Cirque, says La Nature, a pair of shoes with which a motion on water is obtained similar in every respect to walking. An enormous ellipsoid frame of thin wood covered with rubber has a rectangular plate of sheet-iron or aluminum attached to the flat base of the water-shoe. This plate acts like the fin of a fish; when drawn forward, it bends toward the bottom and encounters no resistance. When pressure is brought from above, the plate folds down and the resistance of the water is very large. This is the principle motion, as



WALKING ON THE WATER.

the difference between the two actions represents the actual distance covered. While progress is slow it is still appreciable. The long pole is carried to maintain the equilibrium easier.

Her Son Returned.

"Madam," he said, as she held the door open a little way and asked him what he wanted, "perhaps it so happened years ago that you had a son wander away from the family fire-side?"

"Yes, it did," she replied, as she opened the door a little further.

"He went out into the cold world and became a wanderer o'er the face of the earth?"

"Yes, he did."

"Days and weeks and months ran in to years and you heard no word of him? You know not whether he lived or died?"

"As you say, I knew nothing," replied the woman as she stood in the door and looked fixedly at the tramp.

"Well, ma'am," he continued, "I don't want to raise any false hopes, but—"

"But you are just a little too late," she finished, as he swallowed the lump in his throat and tried to wipe away a tear. "My wandering son returned about two hours ago and is now taking a soak in the bath tub. Had you called earlier this morning, you know—"

"Then the situation is filled?"

"It is."

"Just my luck, ma'am, but of course you are not to blame for it. I congratulate you and your wandering son and I will bid you good-day and try the family next door."

Well Turned.

It would be a pleasant thing if all people who are plagued with short memories had the ready tact by which the composer Rossini once turned his own defect into a graceful compliment.

He met at a dinner one evening Bishop, the famous English song-writer, to whom he had been introduced on a previous occasion, and to whom he had taken an instant liking.

"Good evening, Mr. —," began Rossini, cordially, extending his hand; but the name of his English acquaintance had barely descended him for the moment.

There was scarcely a perceptible hesitation on his part, however, for instantly he began to whistle softly the opening bars of Bishop's glee, "When the Wind Blows."

The face of the "English Mozart," as Bishop was often called, lighted up with a smile of gratification, and Rossini's failure to recall his name was instantly forgiven in the recognition of his pretty compliment.

Linguistic Whimsicalities.

The Germans call a thimble a "finger-hat," which is certainly is, and a grasshopper a "lily-horse." A glove with them is a "hand-shoe," showing evidently that they wore shoes before gloves. Poultry is "feather-cattle," while the names for the well-known substances, oxygen and hydrogen are in their language "sour stuff" and "water stuff."

The French, strange to say, have no verb, "to stand," nor can a Frenchman speak of "kicking" any one. The nearest approach he makes to it in his politeness is to threaten to "give a blow with his foot"—the same thing probably it seems to the recipient in either case, but it seems to the directness, the energy of our "kick." Neither has he any word for "baby" or for "home" or "comfort." The terms "upstairs" and "downstairs" are also unknown in French.

The Hindoos have no word for "friend." The Italians have no equivalent for "humanity."

In Cold Countries.

Animals that live in cold countries have a warm matting of wool or fine fur underneath their hairy coats, so that they are almost perfectly protected from the cold. This wool usually falls off in summer.

When a man dies, we wonder if the fact that he has a lot of life insurance is any comfort.

GOWNS AND GOWNING.

WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO WHAT THEY WEAR.

Brief Glances at Fashionable Feminine, Frivolous, Mayhap, and Yet Offered, in the Hope that the Reading May Prove Restful to Wearied Womanhood.

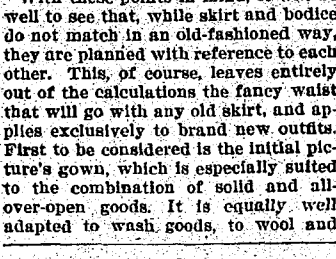
Gossip from Gay Gotham. New York correspondence.

R E A L L Y stylish skirts depend for their correctness more upon their flare than anything else, but this can be accomplished in various ways and the accompanying pictures show several methods of bringing it about. In all of them it will be noticed that, in spite of the skirt's side flare, it swings



toward the back, so that as the wearer stands at ease her toes are close to the hem in front and a long way from back and sides. This is characteristic of all the best skirts, this matter of "swinging" being as important as that of "hang" and cut. Oh, the ambitious woman who thinks she can be all right with a hastily selected garment must consider more things than its price and its being lined throughout.

With these points in mind, it will be well to see that, while skirt and bodice do not match in an old-fashioned way, they are planned with reference to each other. This, of course, leaves entirely out of the calculations the fancy waist that will go with any old skirt, and applies exclusively to brand new outfits. First to be considered is the initial picture's gown, which is especially suited to the combination of solid and all-over-open goods. It is equally well adapted to wash goods, to wool and



A MARVEL AND BRAND-NEW.

small fitted pannels of guipure. The bodice has an 1890 yoke of guipure with draped fronts that are gathered into points at the collar, and the back is made to match, except that the pieces are undraped. The full sleeve puffs out in long lace cuffs.

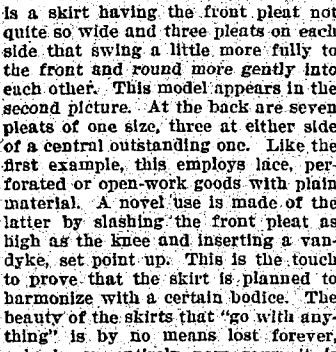


COMBINING SOLID AND OPEN-WORK GOODS.

perforated cloth or to solid and perforated silk. The skirt hangs in a wide front pleat that flares at the foot, three narrower pleats stand out on either side, and at the back three others fall at either side of a top middle pleat that lies flat to correspond with the front. These pleats are all the result of cut and shape and there is not a tape or a "tack" on the under side. A deep band of the open-work material is set along the hem of the skirt and is at its widest at the round of each pleat. It is in the presence of this band and its shaping that the newness and style of the skirt is expressed.

A modification or elaboration of this is a skirt having the front pleat not quite so wide and three pleats on each side that swing a little more fully to the front and round more gently into each other. This model appears in the second picture. At the back are seven pleats of one size, three at either side of a central outstanding one. Like the first example, this employs lace, perforated or open-work goods with plain material. A novel use is made of the latter by slashing the front pleat as high as the knee and inserting a vandyke, set point up. This is the touch to prove that the skirt is planned to harmonize with a certain bodice. The beauty of the skirts that "go with anything" is by no means lost forever, only in an entirely new gown it is better to let the skirt proclaim that it is really made for just one bodice and not to do hack duty for many.

The bodice shown with this costume is especially quaint, the loose effect of the pleats in front being quite new, but could the ordinary woman resist, making handkerchiefs, fans, gloves, love letters, powder puffs and goodness knows what down those inviting open-pleats? The entire suggestion of a gown worn over an under dress of



AS NOVEL AND LIGHTER.

almost wicked to stretch dainty lawn, Dresden or Japanese silk over stiff hair cloth and take all the character out of the goods, and it is not always easy to plan loose drapery. This design meets the case exactly. You may use as many yards of material as you like in this skirt. There is not a gown not a cut anywhere, and when gathered together the skirt is as wide at the waist as it is at the hem, which is saying a good deal these days. Ten vandykes of lace are set point up about the hips. Under the vandykes the fulness of the skirt is largely gathered, between them the rest of the fulness lies in close tucks, and from the big end of the vandykes the fulness escapes in a soft, loosely rounded fold to the hem. Only the left hand of a fully equipped maker can induce all these yards of material to conform themselves to this plan, but when the plan is successfully impressed upon the material, the result looks as surely the natural thing as a successful design always does look. This use of material conforms to the needs of gauze, chiffon, soft crepe, of the more delicate silk crepons, to all manner of soft and wash silks and to some of the more delicate cotton and muslin goods.

The skirt gored to the knee and round from that point down, is still worn, a very thick ruffling marking the division line, and one or two important dresses show such skirts with the upper part of matched plaid silk, and the lower of a solid wool material, the ruche being of silk of all the colors found in the plaid. But as a rule whatever divisions or breaks there are in the skirt are made up and down. The fashion that adapts itself delightfully to make-overs is that of the skirt open in front to show an under petticoat of a contrasting color. Vandykes are also quite correct and two materials may be used, the lower part of the skirt being of one material divided into vandykes that end at the knee. The second stuff, which finishes the skirt to the waist, shows above and between the vandykes.

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PLEATS THAT CONSTITUTE A COMPROMISE.

the perforated cloth is artistically carried out, but it does seem unreasonable to see a skirt planned to show solid goods draped over lace, while the bodice presents the solid goods applied, or some like contradiction. It also seems inconsistent to make the main part of the skirt a light, transparent or lace material and the chief part of the accompanying bodice of heavy stuff. But the best of 'em are designing costumes in this way, and that means that the best dressed women will wear such get-ups.

Every skirt sketched here shows in some degree—but the third more clear-

ly, perhaps, than the others—that stiffened linings are a compromise. Not long ago the coming of hoops was heralded, and woe-beknown gave to the populace a reception that made its fulfillment hopeless. But the spread of folds was not to be avoided, even if the hated wire trellis was downed, and it brought with it an item of cost that makes a serious inroad upon light purses. "Halfcloth \$5" is the item oft repeated in current dressmaking bills that shows how dearly women bought their independence of hoops. This third skirt spreads as widely and almost as stiffly as if hoops filled it out, but judged by present standards it could hardly be improved upon. Or place silk, its skirt has three pleats on each side at the plain front and four more in back. At the top there are

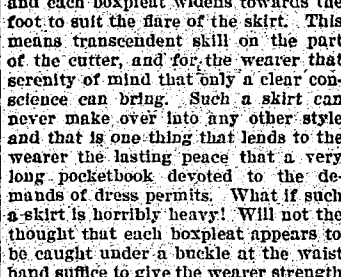


A MARVEL AND BRAND-NEW.

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But little short of a marvel of construction is the skirt that follows in the artist's depiction. It is made with a boxpleat in front with one at either side, the sides are in three single pleats, and the back is set in boxpleats to correspond with the front. Each boxpleat is gored to shape, all unnecessary material is cut away on the under side and each boxpleat widens towards the foot to suit the flare of the skirt. This means transcendent skill on the part of the cutter, and for the wearer that serenity of mind that only a clear conscience can bring. Such a skirt can never make over into any other style and that is one thing that lends to the wearer the lasting peace that a very long pocketbook devoted to the demands of dress permits. What if such a skirt is horribly heavy! Will not the thought that each boxpleat appears to be caught under a buckle at the waist band suffice to give the wearer strength to bear the weight? Of course it will! What if yards and yards of material are necessary! Will not the fact that the design necessitates the cutting of priceless lace for a band on the hem counteract that misery by a greater one, and the combination create perfect happiness? To be sure!

Now for the prettiest design in the world for a skirt of soft silk or any delicate duffy summer material. It is



AS NOVEL AND LIGHTER.

almost wicked to stretch dainty lawn, Dresden or Japanese silk over stiff hair cloth and take all the character out of the goods, and it is not always easy to plan loose drapery. This design meets the case exactly. You may use as many yards of material as you like in this skirt. There is not a gown not a cut anywhere, and when gathered together the skirt is as wide at the waist as it is at the hem, which is saying a good deal these days. Ten vandykes of lace are set point up about the hips. Under the vandykes the fulness of the skirt is largely gathered, between them the rest of the fulness lies in close tucks, and from the big end of the vandykes the fulness escapes in a soft, loosely rounded fold to the hem. Only the left hand of a fully equipped maker can induce all these yards of material to conform themselves to this plan, but when the plan is successfully impressed upon the material, the result looks as surely the natural thing as a successful design always does look. This use of material conforms to the needs of gauze, chiffon, soft crepe, of the more delicate silk crepons, to all manner of soft and wash silks and to some of the more delicate cotton and muslin goods.

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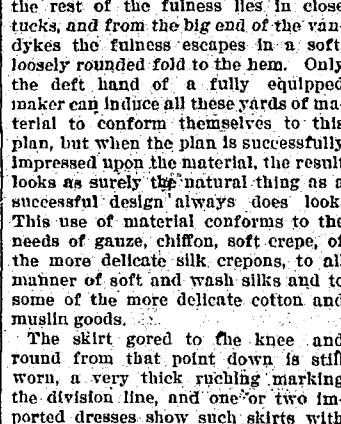


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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson—Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection—Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

Lesson for April 28.

Golden Text—"This do in remembrance of me." Luke 22: 19.

As the text given would indicate, the subject of this lesson is "The Lord's Supper." Mark 14: 22-23. The Lord's supper in its true conception emphasizes the Christ rather than the meal. It is not the elements that are to fix our attention on the person suggested by the elements. "This do in remembrance of me." Mind and heart must be clear and active, or we will miss the blessing. "Take, eat this is my body"—not in substance but in shadow. For when Christ spoke the word he was still in the body. And so, just as the disciples at the first looked beyond and above the bread and the real Christ, so will we in humble trust "will become."

"And as they did eat Jesus took bread and blessed and brake it." He brings his own and our provision with him. Or rather he takes our poor providing and turns it into heavenly substance. The pascever is changed into the Lord's supper. The bitter is turned to sweet; in other words, he takes the bitter and leaves us the sweet. Right in the midst of the old supper he institutes the new. And how happy we are that in our pain and penury we let him in! O believe it, if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me.

"Take, eat, this is my body." Christ says it. Fix the eye upon him. How could Luther have made the mistake of supposing that Christ then and there, or at any time after, since he even lived to make intercession, transferred himself into the midst of the material bread and wine? The disciples understood him and revered not the bread but the Lord. Their eye was not down upon the elements, but up toward the face of their Master.

And forward to "Until that day," says Jesus. This lifts the heart away from the damps and fogs of earth to the glorious light of the throne. Christ is coming again. The supper looks forward to it. It is not a funeral occasion; it is a glad feast of anticipation. So take it, so eat it "will become."

Hints and Illustrations.

What is the proper demeanor for the observance of the Lord's Supper? Not gloom, neither mirth; but a kind of glad solemnity or solemn joy. That blessed old hymn puts it well:

"Father, what'er of earthly bliss Thy sovereign will denies, Accepted at a throne of grace, Let this petition rise."

"Give me a calm and thankful heart, From every murmur free; The blessings of thy grace impart, And make me live to thee."

"Let the sweet hope that thou art mine My life and death attend; Thy presence through my journey shine, And crown my journey's end."

The Lord make no mistake in his predictions. The disciples found it "as he had said unto them." They ever find it else than so, and shall we ever find it otherwise? There be those who are endeavoring to make away from the Lord's Supper, and in the name of human ignorance and liability to error. Our lack of conviction here may be due to dullness, perhaps, yet we have never been able to think comfortably, and as we believe rightly, of our Lord, in such a conception of his theanthropic nature. His manner took not away from his deity, his deity did not thwart or submerge his humanity. He was always everywhere, wholly God, wholly man. Deal with the mystery as you will, but leave us our Christ, perfect God, perfect man, able to save unto the uttermost. Says John Reid, "We sometimes compare one man with another, but Christ can be compared with no one. He cannot even be described."

There are some who decline to come to the Lord's table because there are those present whom they cannot fellowship. But Christ ate with his betrayer. "One of you which eateth with me," says, "shall betray me." Whether we understand Judas to have gone out before the institution of the Lord's supper or not, the fact remains the same that so far as fellowship was concerned, Christ was not withheld from the feast by the presence of an unworthy guest. The mistake here is plain. It is putting the emphasis at the table on man rather than in the Lord. "Our sins will not save us," was a right answer to the one who was staying away from Christ because of the inconsistencies of Christians. So also to the man or woman who stays away from the table because of underlying partakers we may say, "Our want will not refresh you, or our deficiencies make up for your lack."

The Lord's supper was both a fulfillment and an advance upon the pascever. The significance and worth of each depended on this, that there should be a distinct story of progress here. Dr. Trumbull, when a soldier, took his boy to one of the great saviors of our country and said: "I want my boy to meet you, general, so that in after years he may feel, when he knows of your fame, that he has taken you by the hand. The officer's pregnant response, as he took the boy's hand was, "I hope you will make a better man than your father." Quick came Dr. Trumbull's rejoinder, "Unless he is, general, both our lives are a failure."

A large upper room furnished and prepared. How have we let the Lord into our lives? He has been here, but we have let him go. Dr. D. M. Stearns has aptly said, "Just as the Lord asked Simon for the loan of his boat that he might speak from it to the people, so he is asking us for these bodies of ours—earthly vessels (Rom. xii, 1-2. 2 Cor. iv, 7), that out of them he may continually preach his word through us in the power of the Spirit. It is ours to yield to him, be filled with the word and the Spirit, and let him work in us "both to will and to do of his good pleasure."

Next Lesson—"The Agony in Gethsemane."—Mark 14: 32-42.

The Christian Spirit is pre-eminently the humble, loving, forgiving spirit, the spirit that will have nothing of hatred or bitterness or denunciation, nothing to hurt or destroy. It counts all men as brothers, and permits no exclusiveness either in the giving of grace or wealth or culture. If any one has any superiority in any respect, that only increases his obligation to his fellows, and makes him by so much more their servant."—N. M. Mann.

PNEUMATIC PAGE-TURNER.

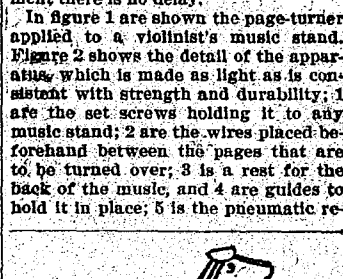
A Convenient Device for Musical Performers.

Musicians are not always fortunate enough to have somebody with them to turn the pages of their music, consequently, they are frequently obliged to stop, at sometimes critical moments, to turn over to the next page. This inconvenience is entirely done away with in the pneumatic page-turner, which can be adapted, with two set screws, to any kind of a music stand. A pneumatic release throws a thin steel wire from the right to the left, taking with it one leaf, and it is immediately ready for the next page, so that at the given moment there is no delay.



THE PAGE-TURNER.

In figure 1 are shown the page-turner applied to a violinist's music stand. Figure 2 shows the detail of the apparatus, which is made as light as is consistent with strength and durability; 1 are the set screws holding it to any music stand; 2 are the wires placed beforehand between the pages that are to be turned over; 3 is a rest for the back of the music, and 4 are guides to hold it in place; 5 is the pneumatic release, worked with the foot, and attached to a long rubber tube, which in specially manufactured music stands is carried through the foot of the stand.



DETAILS OF THE APPARATUS.

Edison's Adventure.

The authors of "The Life and Inventions of Edison" tell a good story of the manner in which their hero once saved the life of a child at the risk of his own. He was then the newsboy of a train running between Port Huron and Detroit. The station agent at Mt. Clemens had a boy a year and a half old, with whom Edison—"Al," as he was called—was fond of playing during the half hour or more that the train stopped at that station.

One summer forenoon, while the train was being taken apart and made up anew, a car was uncoupled and sent down the track with no brakeman to control it. Edison, who had been looking at the fowls in the poultry-yard, turned just in time to see little Jimmie on the main track, throwing pebbles over his head, utterly unconscious of danger.

Al dropped his papers upon the platform, seized the child in his arms, and threw himself off the track, face downward in sharp, fresh gravel ballast, without a second to spare. As it was, the wheel of the car struck the heel of his boot.

"I was in the ticket-office," says the child's father, "and hearing a shriek, ran out in time to see the train hands bringing the two boys to the platform."

Being no other way of showing his gratitude, the agent said:

"Al, if you will stop off here four days in the week, and keep Jimmie out of harm's way until the mixed train returns from Detroit, I will teach you telegraphing."

"Will you?" said Edison.

"I will."

He extended his hand and said: "It's a bargain." And so Edison became a telegrapher.

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor.
THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1895.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

What is called the new silver boom is simply a plan to turn the democratic party over to the bankrupt Populists.—*Globe Dem.*

When a minister makes a charge of intemperance against the President, he should be sure that he has the right date.—*Globe Democrat.*

Perhaps, after all, we should not blame the Tennessee Democrats too severely for counting out Mr. Evans as Governor. It seems to be the only way they can win.—*N. Y. Press.*

Cleveland has a perfect right to protest against charges that are based on falsehoods, in view of the fact that the truth is sufficient in his case for all purposes of criticism.—*Globe Dem.*

The two laws on which the last Congress spent the most time were the tariff and income tax, and they will be landmarks in political history as elaborate muddles.—*Globe Dem.*

Mr. Depew's characterization of Gov. Altgeld as "an iridescent humbug" is very good; but the people of Illinois have a shorter way of stating it. They simply call him a Populist.—*Globe Democrat.*

Of the seventy-eight Republican members of the Illinois legislature, forty-five, or a majority of all are McKinley for President. His popularity, like his party is universal.—*Toledo Blade.*

President Cleveland was gracious enough to tell a Methodist minister that he had need of all the prayers the church could offer. But the administration needs more than prayers—it needs brains.—*Iowa State Register.*

The Roscommon News passed its 20th mile stone last week, and is opening its 21st volume under very flattering prospects of success, and will adopt the pay in advance system, reducing the subscription price to one dollar a year.

Prof. W. W. Truax exhibited his Scioption views at Vanderbilt last night to a delighted audience.—*Oscego Co. Herald.*—The Scioption views would have called for an encore or another presentation.

Bro. Ward, of the Roscommon News in copying our notice of Grayling "Chumps" being caught by a book agent assumes that Roscommon escaped. An examination of the book proved however that Roscommon leads us several times and paid out more money than we.

NO. 1. VOLUME XXI. The HERALD enters upon the 21st year of its existence this week under favorable circumstances, and prosperity and a long lease of life seems to be staring it in the face. "Well, and there is no need of writing a long sermon full of self praise and glorification, but just keep right on sawing wood."—*Oscego Co. Herald.*

Odd Fellows Anniversary. The Odd Fellows of Grayling will celebrate the 76th Anniversary of the establishment of the order, in the United States, next Sunday. Appropriate exercises will be held in the M. E. church at 10:30 a. m. Rev. S. G. Taylor will deliver the address. Music by band and choir. All are invited. The members of the order will meet at their hall at 10 o'clock, sharp.

Lowiston Items.—*Journal.* C. T. Jones went to Grayling on day.

Ike Rosenthal was up from Grayling Tuesday.

Sven Peterson and C. R. Johnson were in Grayling last week.

W. J. Coffron was through here on a trip to Grayling the first of the week.

Henry Schaffer, of Crawford county, was visiting friends in town the first of the week.

Mrs. Perry Phelps came up from Grayling Tuesday and made a trip to Atlanta, returning home yesterday.

To List.—A forty-acre farm with 20 acres improved in Maple Forest township, Crawford county. Apply at this office.

The Sunday closing law will now be appealed to. James Wilson, familiarly called "Jimmie the Honer" kept his shop open Sunday morning and boldly bid defiance to the Lord and the authorities by trimming looks and beards, etc. Dr. Traver has had a warrant issued, and Jimmie will be trotted before Justice McMillen to answer to the grave charge. Some leading store keepers say they will open up shop next Sunday, and the Doctor says they will be prosecuted without fail. The lawyers are standing around smiling, like crows cawing about a dying horse.

Michigan Crop Report.

The April crop report says that compared with average years the average condition of wheat in the southern counties was 83 per cent; central and northern counties 89 per cent, and state 85 per cent. One year ago the average condition in the state was estimated at 90. In March, 1894, the weather was remarkably warm, with only a moderate amount of precipitation. The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed by farmers in March is 853,697 and in the eight months, August—March, 8,860,815, which is 2,563,381 bushels less than reported marketed in the same months last year. At 88 elevators and mills from which reports have been received, there was no wheat marketed during the month. The average condition of clover meadows and pasture is as follows: Southern and central counties 80 percent, northern 89 and state 81 per cent.

Albany Journal: This government must raise money for its support, and we are inclined to believe that the people have come to a realization of the important fact that revenue raised from customs duties is drawn easier from the people than it can be by any other method. In discussing the tariff question the friends of the free trade theory never tell their hearers that \$500,000,000 a year must be raised by the people of this country in some manner in order to conduct the affairs of the national government.

The James flag bill is now the law. The bill introduced by Senator James was advocated by the G. A. R. and is certainly indorsed by the teachers of the state. The act was given immediate effect. The following is the bill as passed:

Section 1. The people of the state of Michigan enact, That the board of education or the board of school trustees in the several cities, townships, villages, and school districts of this state shall purchase a United States flag, of a size not less than four feet two inches by eight feet, made of good flag bunting "a," flag staff, and the necessary appliances therefor, and shall display said flag upon or near the public school building during school hours, and at such other times as the said boards may deem proper; and that the necessary funds to defray the expenses to be incurred herein shall be assessed and collected in the same manner as moneys for public school purposes are assessed and collected by law.—*School Moderator.*

Albert Lynch, whose work is becoming so much more generally known to Americans through his drawings in *Scribner's Magazine* and his cover designs for *The Ladies' Home Journal*, is a Peruvian by birth, but of English parentage. He is only thirty-five years of age, and of extremely retiring disposition. He is unmarried and lives in Paris. The young artist commands the highest prices for his work, his smallest water-color paintings readily selling for \$600 to \$800 each. In 1893 he received the Salon's first prize for his beautiful panel of "Spring," showing a single figure. This picture won the admiration of the French art critics and the public to such an unusual degree that the painting was sold for a fabulous sum to a private Paris buyer. Recently *The Ladies' Home Journal* acquired all publication rights to this painting and it will serve as one of the cover designs for that magazine. The next issue of the Journal will also have designs by Lynch, portraying his conception of a woman's ideal costume. A succession of other cover designs by Lynch will follow these two.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

The "Silent Steed" Holds the Lead. If you are a devotee of the bicycle you can neither hear too much nor say too much in its favor; and if you are just learning to ride a wheel, or are thinking about doing so, naturally you are desirous of knowing all you can of the experience and opinions of those who have become experts. Everybody rides a "silent steed," or, from the present indications, will before the summer is over, therefore everyone will be interested in "What Are the Benefits of Bicycling?" published in *Demorest's Magazine* for May, in which such enthusiastic advocates of "tying as Dr. Edward Payson Fowler, Dr. A. Conan Doyle, David Christie Murray, and Dr. Grace Peckham Murray give their views regarding it. "This interesting reading, and conveys convincing arguments in favor of the wheel for both sexes.

"The Newsboys of New York," also very fully illustrated, gives unique and interesting information about the wails who sell papers in the metropolis. "The Adventurers of Nappy Leon" is quite apropos when the very air is teeming with reminiscences of the famous "little corporal." Those interested in horticulture will gain many excellent hints from the paper on "Plants for Shady Places Out-of-Doors"; nervous people should read "Nervousness: How to Avoid It"; in Home Art there is a splendid article, illustrated, on "Travelers' Conveniences"; the stories are specially good; and there is not a page that does not hold some novel or interesting matter. *Demorest's Magazine* is published for only \$2 a year, by W. JENNINGS DEXTER, 15 East 14th St., New York.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, '95. Mr. Cleveland has removed the last vestige of doubt as to there being a split in the national democratic party and has virtually announced himself to be the candidate of the single gold standard wing of the party. This created no surprise in Washington. It has been foreshadowed in this paper for months past. Whether both wings will insist upon calling themselves the democratic party, or the silver democrats will join the populists or the Sibley silver party is not yet plain. It will depend largely upon the effect of Mr. Cleveland's declaration upon the rank and file of the democratic party in the south, and that effect will in turn depend somewhat upon the result of the campaign now being waged in the states of Illinois and Kentucky. Mr. Cleveland and his followers believe that if the silver element in the democratic party in those two states can be beaten this year that the bulk of the democratic party in the south will accept Mr. Cleveland's financial ideas and will support him for President again. The whole power of the administration is to be used against the silver democrats in those two states. It is already certain that three members of the cabinet—Carlisle, Wilson and Gresham—will take the stump against silver.

The administration also proposes to fight silver in the south. A southern democratic anti-silver convention is to be held at Memphis, Tennessee, on May 22, at which the principal address is to be delivered by Secretary Carlisle. Representative Patterson, of Tennessee, who was in Washington this week conferring with Mr. Cleveland and other members of the administration, says every southern state will be largely represented at that convention, which is to be, he says, made the beginning of an aggressive campaign against silver in the south.

So much for the administration view of the effect of Mr. Cleveland's declaration of an open war against silver. There is a very different view of the matter taken by the silver democrats. They say that Mr. Cleveland's move is to late; that seven-tenths of the democratic party in the south and west is irrevocably committed to the free coinage of silver; that the silver democrats welcome Mr. Cleveland's declaration, and will now proceed to show their power to control the party by taking steps to make sure that the next democratic national convention shall not only declare in favor of the free coinage of silver but shall nominate a free silver democrat for President, which they claim will bring to their support the entire populist vote. The republicans—well, you know the story of the boy who got his father to get down on all fours to teach a bull pup how to fight. It will be remembered that when the bull pup grabbed the old man by the nose the boy, instead of interfering, shouted: "Stick to him, dad; it'll be the making of the pup!" the average republican feels about this fight between the silver democrats and the gold democrats just as the boy of the story did about the fight between his dad and the bull pup. Whichever way it ends it will but add to the certainty of the election of a republican President, next year.

There is certainly no doubt about the Presidential preference of Representative Gillett, of Massachusetts, who was in Washington this week. When asked what he knew of the political situation, he replied: "Nothing, except that New England is solid and enthusiastic for Tom. Read for President. From the Speaker's chair to the White House would be a natural and merited promotion for this man, who in point of wit, brains and statesmanship is the peer of any living American."

Of course the public has long ago ceased to expect anything beneficial or courageous from the democratic administration, but it was hardly prepared for the admission of absolute helplessness made by Sec. Morton, when he said: "If anything is done to bring relief from beef extortions now going forward the papers will have to do it." Can you imagine any combination of circumstances that would have made Secretary Morton's predecessor at the head of the Department of Agriculture—the late lamented Jerry Rusk, of Wis.—use language of that sort?

The administration congratulated itself too soon. England has not accepted Nicaragua's reply to its demand, and this country may yet have to choose between forcible interference and backing down.

Saginaw Jailbirds pass much of their time debating politics. The republican officials say the democrats come out ahead by force of numbers. "I ain't got no use fer yer back-slidin' in democrats," yelled one; "I'm in fer reform, and don't you forget it." Deputy Hatch says he has learned more about the principles of democracy than he ever knew before.—*Detroit News.*

Fife Lake is about to rebuild a large block and the City Hotel, which were recently destroyed by fire.

Winchester Repeating Shot-Guns RIFLES, and Ammunition, BEST IN THE WORLD.



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CELERY TONIC BITTERS,

THE BEST KNOWN REMEDY FOR
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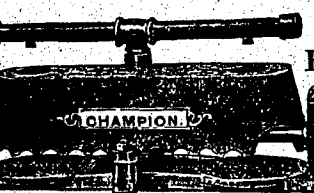
Costs no more than inferior package soda—never spoils the flour, keeps soft, and is universally acknowledged purest in the world.

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Write for Arm and Hammer Book of valuable Recipes—FREE.



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MERCHANT TAILOR,
GRAYLING, MICH.

THE Gents of Grayling and vicinity are hereby notified that I have just received a
Large Stock of Woolens,
embracing all of the latest styles. If you need any kind of a suit, either
BUSINESS OR FINE DRESS,
you can find it at the old reliable establishment of
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Insist upon goods so marked and refuse anything else if offered. If your dealer does not keep them you can procure a sample from us direct by enclosing amount and stating size and whether stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted. Collars 25c. each. Cuffs 50c. pair.

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TAKES THE PLACE OF DANGEROUS
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CHEAPER THAN WOOD OR COAL.

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NATIONAL OIL BURNER CO.,
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1-2 OFF SALE!

This is no catch advertising scheme, but a pure bona-fide sale, one where one dollar goes as far as two in any other store. With a rush we have actually bounded into midst of our stock and actually cut prices on all goods in half. This store promises to greet you Thursday morning, March 28th, and every day thereafter, with prices that will astonish you. We will put \$8,000 worth of

Dry Goods, Clothing and Boots and Shoes.

We therefore make a special effort to impress upon you the fact that buying goods of us this Spring will be at the lowest cash prices possible.

Come and see us. We want the people to buy goods at right prices.

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GRAYLING, - - - MICHIGAN.

DIME DEALS!

We have reduced the price of the following Canned Goods, to

ONE DIME A TIN,
TEN TINS FOR A DOLLAR.

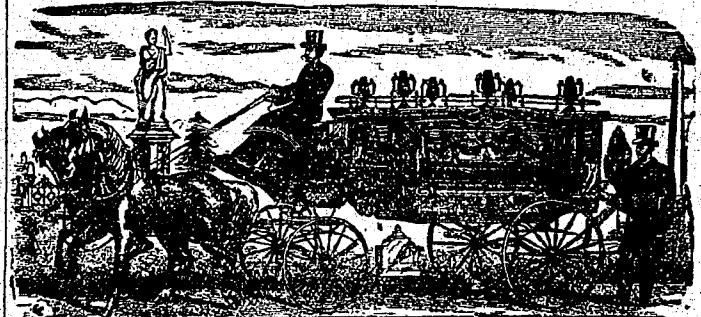
Now is the Time to Buy a Supply for the Winter.

Yellow Peaches,	-	10 Cents.
Diamond Tomatoes	-	10 "
Evergreen Corn,	-	10 "
String Beans,	-	10 "
Lima Beans,	-	10 "
Marrowfat Peas,	-	10 "
Red Cherries,	-	10 "
Strawberries,	-	10 "
Alaska Salmon,	-	10 "
Sardines in Mustard,	-	10 "
Blue-back Mackerel,	-	10 "
Dried Beef,	-	10 "
Pickles, fancy,	-	10 "
Catsup,	-	10 "
Horse Radish,	-	10 "
Olives,	-	10 "

Do not delay in securing some of these bargains.
The goods are strictly first class.

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AT BRADEN & FORBE'S FURNITURE ROOMS

WILL be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASES and BURIAL CASES; Ladies' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to embalming or preserving corpse.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

THE HOSPITAL CORPS.

DISTINCT ORGANIZATION FROM LINE OF THE ARMY.

During Peace or War Men Are Constantly Drilled, in Order to Render Aid to Wounded Soldiers—Interesting Account of This Military Branch.

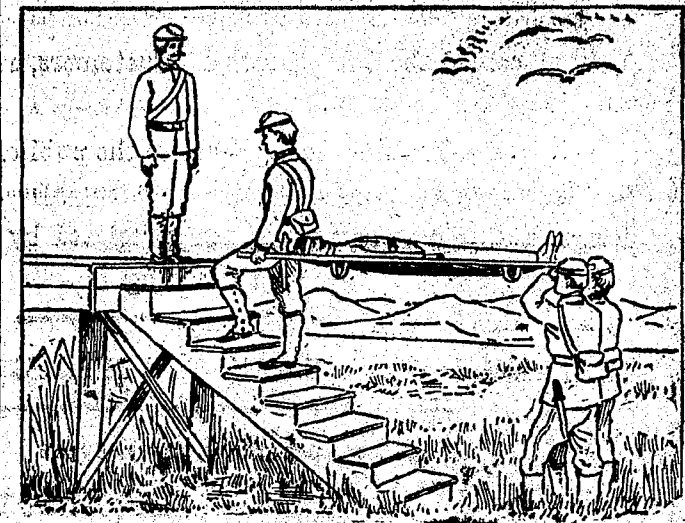
Work of the Corps.

No branch of the military service of the United States has a more important part to fill than the Hospital Corps, whether this part is filled in garrison during the time of peace or during active service upon the battlefield, in bivouac or on the march.

The Hospital Corps is a distinct organization from the line of the army, consisting of men whose duties are limited entirely to sanitary work. Its members are selected because of their conspicuous adaptability to the peculiar duties of the corps, from men serving in the line or by enlistment direct into the corps. Those who are transferred from the line to the corps are instructed in their duties at the post they are ordered to join; those who enlist for the first time are sent to one of the two schools of instruction for the corps, located at Washington Barracks and Fort Riley, Kan., where they are fully instructed, and then sent to duty at some military station. They must be brave and active, strong and gentle, and possessed of presence of mind and the inventive faculty sufficient to meet the

requirements. These cases which demand immediate operative action are designated by a colored badge, which is attached to the clothing, and as soon as these cases reach the dressing station they are attended to first.

The wounded, having received attention at the dressing station, are then put into ambulances and removed to the rear to the field hospitals or permanent ones. As a limited amount of material, with which



CARRYING A LOADED LITTER UPSTAIRS.

to make the wounded on the line of battle comfortable until they are removed, can be carried by each hospital corps member, many makeshifts are resorted to, and he who can best make use of such, or devise them, is the best man. If a man's leg is broken by a bullet the proper splints are not at hand, so a rifle is used. This

two-handed seat made by two men; lifting a patient to place him upon a litter; carrying a loaded litter up or down stairs, and, finally, loading an ambulance or in the use of the tray, which consists of a frame having shafts, two side poles and two crossbars, upon which a litter may be rested and carried easily and quickly.

When in use a horse or mule is attached to the shafts and pulls the vehicle, the poles of which drag on the ground.

One pole is slightly shorter than the other, in order that in crossing obstacles the shock may be received successively by each, and the motion be equally distributed. The hospital or "red cross" ambulance, as it is termed in the army, on account of its having a red cross (the Geneva cross) painted on each side, is admirably adapted for the transport of the wounded. It is a four-wheeled vehicle, and is drawn by two horses. It provides transportation for eight men sitting or two recumbent on litters, or four sitting and one recumbent. It is fitted with removable seats, which, when not used as such, are hung two against each side, thus answering the purpose of cushions. Beneath the driver's seat is a box for the medical and surgical chests, and under the body are two water tanks. To the average person who may witness a drill of the hospital corps the work performed by the men may seem easy, but such is not the case. It is no doubt the perfect way in which the duties are performed that gives this false impression, for practice has made them perfect. In the small matter of picking up a wounded man and placing him upon a litter much practice is necessary. In order that the wounded man may be given as little pain as possible. To the injured man the slightest movement may cause excruciating pain.

The chief aim, then, in carrying him, whether by litter, over the back, upon a seat of two hands or by ambulance, is to do so with gentleness and care, and to accomplish these results constant instructions and frequent drills are necessary.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Day and Night.
The exact time at which darkness gives place to dawn has been legally determined in Philadelphia. A young woman was knocked down by a locomotive while walking over a crossing at half past 8 o'clock in the morning, and seriously injured. The engine did not display a light, nor did it signal.

It is firmly bound alongside the leg, and the patient is thus carried to the dressing station with less agony. A small stone or bullet pressed down upon a wounded artery by means of a pad of cloth, which is held in place by a bandage firmly twisted by means of a bayonet or a tent peg, is a temporary means of preventing a man from bleeding to death until he reaches the dressing station, where his case, marked with a colored badge, will receive attention at once. Numerous other cases might be cited. It is in the care of just such cases that the worth of a member of the hospital corps is shown. Another important duty at the front is the careful examination of the field after an engagement to see if any wounded men remain unaccounted for, or to ascertain if any men supposed to be dead show signs of life. At night those searches are assisted by a large electric search light.

In carrying disabled men from the front to the dressing station many makeshift litters are used, such as camp cots, window shutters, doors, ladders, etc., properly padded. A blanket makes an excellent litter by spreading it upon the ground and rolling up a rifle in each side until there remains a space of twenty inches. An overcoat buttoned up, with the rifle run through the sleeves, makes a good litter, and two rifles with the leather slings crossed are often used to carry a wounded man upon.

Constant Drills Necessary.
Constant drills are necessary. Visitors to Fort Thomas last summer were often alarmed to see half a dozen men lying upon the drill ground and two or three men working over each. These visitors were relieved when told that this was a drill of the hospital corps in caring for men wounded upon the field of battle. Large crowds would frequently gather and observe with much interest the excellent drill the men gave under the charge of the post surgeons. At one place would be seen two men binding a rifle to

with whistle or bell. The company, when used for damages, claimed that it was not negligent, because at that hour dawn was breaking and no light was needed, and the entire case rested on whether or not it was daylight when

the accident occurred. The sun rose on the day of the accident at 6:54 o'clock. Several astronomers and other experts testified that half an hour before sunrise it is as dark as at any time of night. From that time until sunrise light comes so slowly that the point of half light is reached only seven minutes before sunrise. During light comes very rapidly until the full day breaks. The plaintiff's lawyer claimed, therefore, that at the time of the accident, twenty-four minutes before sunrise, it was pitch dark. The jury rendered a verdict of \$20,000 in her favor.

Whistler's Advice.
Once Rossetti asked Whistler how he liked a sketch he had made for a picture. "It has good points," was the answer; "go ahead with it." A few weeks later he was asked about the picture. "Doing famously," said Rossetti; "I've ordered a stunning frame for it." Some time later Mr. Whistler saw the canvas framed, but still virgin of paint-brush or point. "You've done nothing to it," said Mr. Whistler. "No," replied Rossetti, "but I've written a sonnet on the subject, if you would care to hear it." When the recitation was over, Mr. Whistler said: "Rossetti, take out the canvas and put the sonnet in the frame."

ICE CREAM SODA IN LONDON.

Has Only Been Recently Introduced, but It Has Become a Craze.

The ice-cream soda craze, which American women have had so badly for the last few years, has broken out in London, said a traveler recently returned from abroad. "It hasn't got a firm clutch on the English women yet, but it is growing rapidly, and I expect that in the course of a few years it will materially aid in the disappearance of the beautiful English complexion for which women of the old country are famous. An American confectioner is responsible for the production of the ice-cream soda in London. Before he settled in a place in upper Regent street the deadly mixture was practically unknown in that great city. The few English women who had been to this country and tasted it here, of course knew what it was, and they lost no time in patronizing the confectioner.

"The great mass of women, however, looked aghast at the combination of strawberry syrup, live soda water, and ice-cream. Those who got up enough courage to taste it were not sorry that they had done so, and the result was that it soon became necessary for other confectioners in the neighborhood to get soda fountains and learn how to mix the drink in order to hold their trade. There are now half a dozen or more places in London where ice-cream soda is sold, and all day the fountains are surrounded by women. The scene reminds one very much of any one of our uptown confectionery shops on a hot afternoon. I expect it will not be very long before the English women will become devout worshippers at the ice-cream soda shrine as are our American women at the present day. Here, too, the chief diversion of the English woman out shopping has been to eat ices and cake or drink chocolate, but I predict the entire disappearance of this fashion in a very short time. Ice-cream soda has never failed to get a ready clutch on the women of any country where it has settled, and it will be funny if it does not make a complete conquest of the Londoners."

THE GIRL OF THIRTEEN.

Unless She Has Care at That Age She Will Make a Forlorn Woman.

The girl of 13 is the future woman and a very important parcel of humanity, says the New-York Sunday Advertiser. She is a child and just growing into womanhood, and this transition which to grown-up women seems a sudden shooting up beyond all bounds and a tendency to stooped shoulders, is much more to the girl who leaves childhood behind and is not yet a young lady. Fast growing is a very great drain on any child's strength, and as at 13 she usually has considerable work at school, both mind and body are called upon to do double work. That is why she needs care.

Good food, rest and congenial company are some of the things which are necessary for the girl of 13. She should not have too much excitement, or books to read which tax her thoughts too much, as her mind develops only too quickly at this age, and every-day life and lessons are enough to occupy her. She should go to bed early and sleep ten hours. For breakfast she should eat strengthening, bone-making food, oat meal, oranges, brown bread, eggs and milk. For her midday meal she should have something more sustaining than a bread and butter lunch, if she is to grow up into a strong woman. Hot soup and a chop and a baked potato every day for three months will make her stand up straighter than braces will.

She should have a walk in the open air every day; if she does not get this she will grow nervous and sleepless, have fantastic notions about an early grave and running away from home, or, worse still, grow sentimental and write morbid little verses and weep over the poor. These are all true symptoms of the girl of 13. She begins to think she is very old as soon as she gets into her teens, and the responsibilities affect her sensitive new mind to an appalling degree—if she is given time to think of them.

Appointed Too Soon.
Dr. Holmes was a master of the art of so arranging a discourse as to take his hearers by surprise. What they did not anticipate from his lips happened to fall from them. On one memorable occasion they were struck with astonishment as they found themselves in a rhetorical ambush, lured by the verbal skill of the master. The occasion was the opening of the new building of the Harvard Medical School in the autumn of 1893, when Dr. Holmes delivered a lecture before the faculty and government of the college and a large audience. In the January Scribner's Dr. Thomas Dwight describes the scene, wherein all the audience were astonished, and a part mentally paralyzed.

The question of admitting women to the medical school had been debated, and the new movement had been defeated, through the opposition of a great majority of the faculty. Dr. Holmes had inclined to the losing side. On this occasion, after speaking in his most perfect style on woman as a nurse, he concluded:

"I have always felt that this was rather the vocation of woman than general medical, and especially surgical, practice." This was the signal for loud applause from the conservative side. When he could follow he went on: "Let I, myself, remember the course of lectures given by the young Madame Lachapelle in Paris, and if here and there an intrepid woman insists on taking by storm the fortress of medical education, I would have the gate flung open to her, as if it were that of the citadel of Orleans, and she were Joan of Arc returning from the field of victory." The enthusiasm which this sentiment called forth was so overwhelming that those of us who had led the first applause felt, perhaps looked, rather foolish. I have since suspected that Dr. Holmes, who always knew his audience, had kept back the real climax to lure us to our destruction.

Politics as a Game.
Doctor Parkhurst, of New York, in a talk with a reporter not long ago, described a common type of politician as a man "who may be honest, who may be incorruptible, who may be reputable, but who handles great interests without any appreciation of those interests. Men are to him mere blank figures; blank checker-men, and he

ETHICAL CULTURE SOCIETY.

Something of the New Cult Which Is Gaining Prominence.

The movement of ethical culture now so prominent in all sections of the United States and portions of Europe had its origin in New York city, where the first ethical society was founded in 1876. The attitude of the New York society has been from the first neither irreligious nor anti-religious.

In the opening address which Prof. Felix Adler delivered on May 15, 1876, the watchword which he suggested for the new movement was: "Diversity in the creed, unanimity in the deed." He also emphasized in those remarks that belief in any of the received doctrines of religion should not hinder any one from joining the new organization. Neither

should a negative attitude toward the current religious teachings be a hindrance.

Those who aspire to become good men should be welcomed to the new fellowship, no matter what their opinions might be on questions of theology or philosophy. Prof. Adler stated at that time. All that was expected was a sincere interest in the moral improvement of the individual and of society, and a willingness to waive points of difference and to come into fundamental agreement with others animated by the same desire.

These views had been known by a number of Prof. Adler's friends some years prior to the organization of the society. Prof. Adler was at that time professor of Oriental literature at the Cornell university, and when a number of friends of the cause of ethical culture were prepared to form a society he resigned from the faculty of the university and entered the field in which he had long been desirous to labor. It was a labor of love for him from the beginning and still is such.

At first the new society was the target for much hostile criticism and even bitter persecution. Like all new movements it required time to be correctly appreciated, and in the beginning it was misinterpreted. The fact that the Ethical society did not affirm any religious belief was regarded as positive proof that its members and its leaders were at heart hostile to religion. But this was a mistake, and as time went on it was perceived to be such. The prejudice which this society at first excited has abated from year to year.

Some of those who were its most pronounced antagonists have become its well wishers and supporters. The change of attitude against the society is shown by the fact that the legislature of the State of New York has conferred upon Prof. Adler legal authority to perform the marriage ceremony.

A Smuggling Scientist.

A Berlin periodical has the following: In 1805 Humboldt and Guy Lussac met in Paris to pursue their investigations as to the compression of air. The two men of science found it necessary to obtain a large number of glass tubes. These were very dear in France at the time, and the enormously high duty forbade their introduction from abroad. But Humboldt was nothing daunted. He ordered the tubes from a German glass works, and instructed the manufacturer to close them up at both ends and affix to each a label with these words: "Deutsche Luft" (German air). The sale of Germany was an article which did not appear in the tariff, and the custom house officials allowed the tubes to pass, and they were thus delivered free of duty into the hands of the two men of science.

A Natural Question.

An agent for one of the large jewelry stores in this city was canvassing a section of the over-the-Rhine district. He was endeavoring to sell an eight-day clock, and had the good qualities of it at his tongue's end.

"My dear sir," he said to a portly German, "this is a remarkable clock. Not only is it beautifully finished, but it is a perfect timepiece. Why, this clock runs for eight days without winding."

The German opened his eyes at this, and gazed with wonderment at the clock.

"You say it run eight day vidout winding," he inquired of the agent, "Vell, dat is ein gut clock; but if it run eight days vidout winding, den how long vill it run ven you do vind it?"

Brain Not So Quick as a Leyden Jar.

According to a writer in the Popular Science Monthly, the nerves of warm blooded animals telegraph information to their brains at the rate of about 150 feet per second. When anyone puts his hand on hot iron he does not feel it until the nerves have sent the message to the brain, and in the interval his hand has been burned. It is thought that this would not be the case if the nerve message were transmitted with the intensity and velocity of electricity transmitted over a copper wire to a brain acting with the promptness of a Leyden jar.

Hawking Girl Babies.

Miss Adele M. Field says mothers in China often turn their girl babies over to the hawkers, who hawk them about the streets in a basket, selling them for about the price of a brooding chicken. Mothers of infant sons buy these girl babies and rear them as future daughters in law.

HUMOR OF THE WEEK.

STORIES TOLD BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Odd, Curious and Laughable Phases of Human Nature Graphically Portrayed by Eminent World Artists of Our Own Day—A Budget of Fun.

Sprinkles of Spice.

Mrs. Gadzley—"Do you suffer much from toothache." Mrs. Blazer—"No—that is, not unless my husband has it."—Roxbury Gazette.

"So the insolent fellow refused to pay his rent." "He did not say so in words, but he intimated it." "How so?" "He kicked me downstairs."—Le Figaro.

Bryce—"Algermon Fitz Sappy is one of those fellows who has more money than brains, isn't he?" Knows—"Yes, and he is poor, too."—Life's Calendar.

Mrs. Nuwed—"Our landlord thinks of nothing but the rent." Nuwed—"You wrong him, my dear. I'm sure he never thinks of the rent in the roof."—Judge.

"Mrs. Trout, why do you look so down in the gills?" "Trout, my dear, I can't help worrying when I remember that it's mostly my time again."—New York Recorder.

Blotbs—"Do you think the average man is as stupid before he marries as he is afterwards?" Cynicus—"Certainly, or he wouldn't get married."—Philadelphia Record.

With Joy I greet you, gentle spring; You bid us smile as glad as I. No wood nor saw, no snow nor sweep, No coal nor carry in.—Washington Star.

"Chollie is a changed man. He sent \$10 to the mission in China last week." "He must be changed indeed, or he could never make \$10 go as far as that!"—Harper's Bazar.

"It's her disposition to make light of serious things," he said mournfully. "Yes," replied Cholly Luvion. "She even burns the poetry I write about her."—Washington Star.

Lipper—"I wonder why it is that Miss Primer always takes such good care of her complexion?" Chipper—"She's so conscientious; it isn't her own, you know."—Cincinnati Tribune.

"Our first impressions most readily slip our memories," said the teacher. "Oh, I know why!" shouted Johnny. "Well, why?" "Our first impressions are slippers."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"And this—this is elocution!" sighed the poet, as the recitationist finished his poem. "Yes, what did you think it was?" "Execution," returned the poet, with a moan.—Harper's Bazar.

Cholly Uppers—"Fwed, can you spare me small bills for a ten?" Freddie Heeled—"Suah, dear boy." Cholly—"Thanks, welly, I'll hand you the ten to-morrow."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mrs. Rash—"How do you manage to get your cook up so early?" Mrs. Dash—"Well, I hunted up a young and good-looking milkman and hired him to come at 5 o'clock."—Louisville Courier Journal.

"What is the matter with that man?" asked the inquisitive small girl in the theater. "The man sitting in the front row?" "Yes'm. The one whose hair is too small for him."—Washington Star.

Author—"What's the matter with the dialect in that story? Isn't it plain enough?" Magazine editor—"Yes; that's the trouble. Anybody can read it without a glossary."—Somerville Journal.

Impatient tourists (to small boy fishing in the lake)—"You told us the boat always left here at 4, and we have waited now till past 5." Boy—"Oh, it doesn't begin to run till May."—Elle-gende Blatter.

"Experience is the best teacher," remarked Plodding Pete. "Yes," replied Meandering Mike; "but my personal observation is that it's a mighty poor way ter study law."—Washington Star.

Wife (to unhappy husband)—"I wouldn't worry. Tell me it doesn't do any good to borrow trouble." Husband—"Borrow trouble? Great Caesar, my dear, I ain't borrowing trouble; I have it to lend."—Colorado Sun.

Old Bache—"That's a handsome pair of slippers you're wearing, Harry." Harry—"They ought to be; I'm sure they cost enough. My wife made them, and then coaxed out of me the price of a sealskin jacket."—Elle-Bits.

Stern Parent—"You tell me that you love my daughter and wish to marry her. But how do you expect to live on eight hundred a year?" Loving Swain—"Oh, come, now, your income must be more than that."—Boston Transcript.

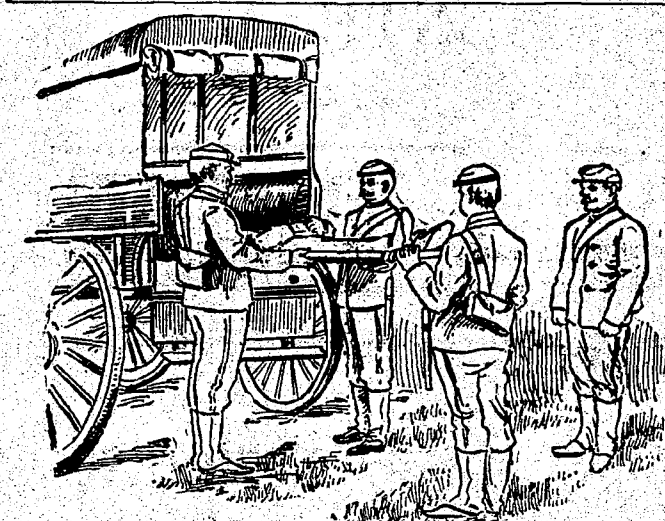
Clara—"How under the sun did Edith happen to marry Mr. Awkward?" Dora—"He was the bane of her life at every ball she attended, and I presume she married him to keep him from wanting to dance with her."—New York Weekly.

Judge (to prisoner)—"Have you anything more to say?" Prisoner—"No, my lord; only I would ask you to be quick, please, as it is near the dinner hour, and if I am to go to prison I should like to get there in time for the soup."—Francis Illustrate.

She—"Every one in town says we are going to be married." He—"Well, it's true, isn't it?" She (sobbingly)—"It can't be, Frederick. You must be deceiving me. If it were true every one in town would say we are not going to be married."—Truth.

"But he is so much younger than his wife." "I know that, but then he will be much older ten years from now." "As for that matter, won't she also be much older?" "Why, yes, sir, she is a woman. Just you wait ten years and see."—Boston Transcript.

The Dighton "Writing Rock."
At Dighton, Mass., lying well out in the tide-water of Taunton River, is a rock of great antiquarian interest. It is a granite boulder about 11 feet long and 5 feet in greatest height, and is known throughout New England as the "Dighton writing rock." One side of the boulder is almost perfectly smooth, as though worn by glacial action. On the top surface, in clear-cut outlines, are dozens of characters, hieroglyphics and pictures chiseled by some prehistoric engraver. The geologists have never been able to decipher these characters, but they are of undoubted antiquity.—St. Louis Republic.



LOADING AMBULANCE.

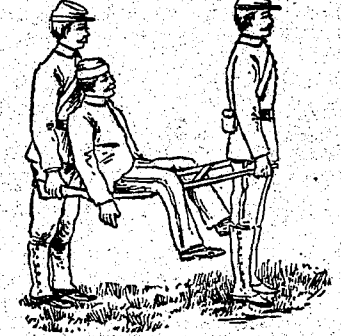
varying emergencies of succor to the injured.

The non-commissioned officers are known as hospital stewards, and they wear a sergeant's chevron of emerald green, piped with white, and bearing an arc of one similar bar across the top, the whole inclosing a red cross. The uniform is similar to that worn by the enlisted men of the line, except that the trousers are of dark blue cloth, bearing an emerald green stripe, piped with white, down the outer seam of each leg. The privates wear a white brassard, bearing a red cross, on the left arm, above the elbow; the cap ornament is a white metal Geneva cross. This Geneva cross is the sign of neutrality which, under the articles of the Geneva convention, gives some immunity to the work of the hospital corps in the field.

The privates become non-commissioned officers by passing a satisfactory examination in pharmacy and the other duties of the corps. The stewards are the drug-gists or apothecaries of the army, and they must be skilled drug clerks, for all medicines are compounded by them. They receive, in addition to their house, clothing and rations, the monthly pay of \$30. The privates receive \$18 a month in addition to their clothing, lodging and food.

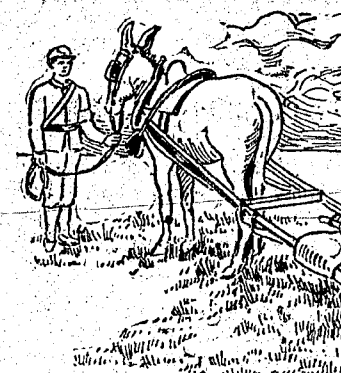
In Time of Peace.
In time of peace the duties of the hospital corps consist in caring for the men in garrison, who are ill in hospital, and each post has one or more stewards and two or more privates, according to the size of the command.

In time of active hostilities the duties of the hospital corps are important and arduous, and at such times the corps is



THE RIFLE SEAT.

present with the troops in the proportion of 2 per cent. of the aggregate strength of the command—a proportion which experience has shown to be just supply the needs of the wounded. During such times the men of the hospital corps are assisted in the care and removal of the wounded by four men from each company, termed "company bearers," who have been instructed in the first aid to the



THE TRAVERS.

wounded and in the transport of the disabled. These men, under the supervision of a medical officer, render first aid on the line of battle, and then carry the wounded to the rear to the first dressing station, located just beyond rifle range, where the temporary dressings are replaced or

a leg supposed to have been broken; another place, two men attempting to resuscitate by means of artificial respiration a man supposed to have been drowned, while others were drilling in the different ways of carrying a wounded man, either singly over the back or upon the

Spring Cleaning

Is such a trial that men say "Let the house take care of itself." But the conscientious wife feels bound to risk health and strength in this annual struggle with dust and dirt. The consequence of her feverish anxiety over extra work is depletion of the blood, the source of all life and strength, manifested in that weak, tired, nervous condition too prevalent at this season and very dangerous if allowed to continue. What every man and woman needs in the spring is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It keeps the blood vital.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the Public Eye To-Day

Mice Made to Work.
A Scotchman has invented a thread-spinning apparatus, and is said to have trained two mice to work it. The mechanical principle of the contrivance is a small mill which is operated by the paws of the mice. They can each wind on and off from 100 to 120 pieces of thread per day, and to do this they must supply a motor power by which a course of 10 1/2 miles could be traversed. It is asserted that the mice perform this task daily without apparent fatigue, and that a half penny worth of flour furnishes them with food enough for five weeks. During that time the little animals have spun about 3,850 threads each, a yard and a half in length.

The twinkling of the stars forebodes bad weather, because it shows that there are aerial currents of different temperatures, thus probably indicating atmospheric disturbances.

"HELP!"

A WOMAN'S DESPAIRING CRY.
It is heard. A prominent actress escapes great danger.

[OFFICIAL TO OUR LADY READERS]
How startling is a woman's cry for help!

"What can I do? Where shall I go?" She knows not. This cry goes out today from every city, town, and hamlet, in this country.

It comes from women who are suffering tortures of body and mind from some form of female complaint. Many, through natural modesty, do not consult physicians, for many dread their examinations. They know not where to seek for help.

This alarming condition of things is simply wrong. The peculiar ailments of women are curable, and in most cases very speedily. Lydia E. Pinkham's genius and liberality have given to every woman a sure and consistent means of relief.

No woman should suffer when she can obtain free advice. She can state her case fully to Mrs. Pinkham, woman to woman, without reserve, and the answer will come from one of her own sex. Be one of the vast army of women who write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., and preserve your health. "Only a woman can understand a woman's ills."

A prominent actress, in a letter to Mrs. Pinkham, says:—
"You cannot imagine the fearful condition I was in when I first wrote to you. I was simply of no use to myself or to any one else. I had worked hard, and my nervous system was shattered from worry and trouble and traveling constantly. I ran the gamut of doctors' theories, till my husband and money were rapidly vanishing. I'm all right now, and am gaining flesh daily. I follow your advice faithfully in everything. Thank you for a thousand times for what your knowledge and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have done for me."

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,
Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humors). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

I was afflicted with catarrh last autumn. During the month of October I could neither taste nor smell and could hear but little. Ely's Cream Balm cured it.—Marcus Geo. Rhautz, Rahway, N. J.

CATARRH

Ely's Cream Balm opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays pain and inflammation, relieves the throat, protects the mucous membrane, and restores the sense of taste and smell. The balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

ized and enriched, and thus sustains the nerves and all bodily functions.
"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla every spring, and it is the only medicine I use through the year. It enables me to do my house cleaning and farm work all through the summer. It helped me very much for palpitation of the heart. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine for everyone, and all who take it will never be without it. I have also used Hood's Pills, and they are the best I ever tried." Mrs. F. H. ANDREWS, S. Woodstock, Ct.

HE WAS A "BUFFER."

Sang Frodo of a Typical English Sentry While on Duty.

A certain popular general takes delight in talking to young soldiers especially when he is not recognized. One day a Lancashire recruit was posted as a sentry on the General's quarters. One of the servants gave him something to eat. A moment later, a short, elderly man, attired in a tweed suit and gaiters, with his billycock over his eyes, came up.

"What dost thou want here?" said the sentry.

"Oh, I belong here," said the stranger. "And what are you doing, eating, sentry?"

"Now, I'm not. If I had been two minutes later, I would have been fair on to job the knaves."

"What have you got—bread and ham?"

"Now, guess again."

"Bread and beef?"

"Nay, it's not; guess again," said the sentry.

"Well, then, it's bread and mutton."

"Eh, that's right. Will thou ha a bit?"

"Thanks, no," said the stranger. "But as thou don't appear to know me, try and guess who I am."

"Eh, that's a' reet. That's general's groom."

"You're wrong; try again."

"Well, thou might be the general's butler."

"No, but you are getting nearer."

"Eh! thou might be thov'd buffer himself."

"Right," said the stranger. "I am the old buffer himself."

"Eh!" gasped the sentry, shaking violently and holding out the food.

"Herd this while I gie thee a chuck up (present arms)."

The general turned away to hide a smile he could not suppress at the sentry's confusion. A few days later, at his inspection, the general said he had met men at different times and places who failed to recognize him, and hoped it would not occur in future. Our Lancashire lad, who expected to get severely punished, was heard to say: "He's not very big, but he is every inch a sower, tha knows."

The Courtship of Miles Standish.

Encouraged by the hearty welcome given to these two American poems, Longfellow, in 1853, published a third, "The Courtship of Miles Standish." In this he told no pathetic tale of parted lovers, nor did he draw on the quaint lore of the red men; he took his story from the annals of his own ancestors, the sturdy founders of New England.

As happened to him (like his fellow-poet, Bryant), was a direct descendant of John Alden and Priscilla, the Puritan maiden, whose wooing the narrator.

"The Courtship of Miles Standish" is only less popular than its predecessors, "Evangeline" and "Hiawatha"; all three have been taken to heart by the American people, all were composed during the brightest years of the poet's life, when his family was growing up about him, when he was in the full possession of his powers, and had already achieved fame.—St. Nicholas.

Tortured Worse than Tantalus.
Mrs. Scribbler (impressively)—What ever you do, never marry a newspaper man.

School chum—Why not?

Mrs. Scribbler—I married one and I know. Every night my husband brings home a big bundle of newspapers from all over the country and they 'most drive me crazy.

School chum—The newspapers?

Mrs. Scribbler—Indeed they do. They are just crammed with the most astonishing bargains in stores a thousand miles away.—New York Weekly.

The Evolution

Of medicinal agents is gradually relegating the old-time herbs, pills, decoctions and vegetable extracts to the rear and bringing into general use the pleasant and effective liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs. To get the true remedy see that it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all leading druggists.

Here's a Porker for You!
The town of Bridgeton, N. J., is not much given to boasting, but it modestly steps forward and claims the record in the line of hogs. A monster porker was slaughtered there a few days ago that tipped the beam at 1,024 pounds. It was 7 1/2 feet long, measured 6 feet 8 inches around the girth and 18 inches through the back.

\$100 Reward, \$100.
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only medicine known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer one hundred dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 76c.

We have not a debt of \$6,000,000,000 like France, nor yet of \$387,000,000, like England.

Every Cause but the Right One.
Your headache? You lay it to every cause but the true one—indigestion. So few people know what indigestion really is. Hardly know they have it. The cure is Ely's Cream Balm. A single one gives relief. Ask your druggist.

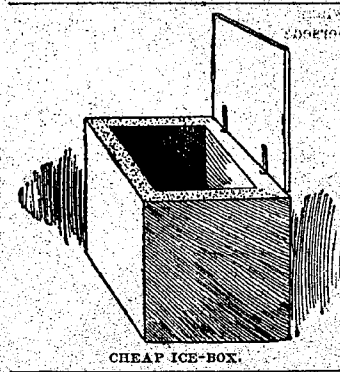
HELPFUL FARM HINTS

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE AGRICULTURIST AND STOCKMAN.

How to Make an Ice Box of the Cost of One Dollar—Mending Fences in the Spring—Halter Pulling—To Prevent Halter Pulling.

An Inexpensive Ice Box.
Refrigerators and their plebeian cousins, plain ice boxes, are now sold in the stores at prices that are within the proverbial "reach of all," so to speak, but there are some people, nevertheless, that find it advisable, if not convenient, to make one at home. For their possible benefit the accompanying cut is printed, with a description of how to make the box therein shown.

The arrangement consists of two boxes, the larger one about three feet square and the smaller one just enough smaller to allow a space of about three



CHEAP ICE BOX.

inches between the two around the four sides and also at the bottom. This space should be filled closely with sawdust, or with fine charcoal. Line the inside of the inner box with zinc and through the bottom bore a hole that will admit a half-inch lead pipe. The lead pipe must be long enough to carry off the water that will come from the ice. This box will be found a good preserver of ice, and it should not exceed one dollar in cost, if made at home.

Oats Too Expensive to Grow.

The low price of oats is due to the fact that they can be so easily grown. They are sown in the West especially on fall-plowed land, or after corn without any spring plowing. If the season is favorable this easily produces a good crop. But when we consider what the oats take from the soil, it is found that this easily-grown crop is very nearly the most expensive that the farmer can sow. Oat roots fill the soil much more thoroughly than does any other spring grain, not excepting wheat. The oat leaf is not broad, and if it were the plant is not one of the kind to extract from the air the nitrogenous elements with which the grain is filled. We do not wonder, therefore, that many Eastern farmers are dropping oats out of the rotation. If it is not convenient for them to buy what oats they feed, they can grow enough for home use. But for most kinds of stock a mixture of oat meal with ground corn furnishes the oat ration in a much cheaper form than it can be got in the oat grain.—American Cultivator.

A Movable Pigeon.

The illustration, reproduced from the American Agriculturist, shows a very complete pigeon that can be moved about from place to place to secure fresh ground. The construction is well shown in the sketch, the only point not shown being the partition that divides the pen into two equal parts, the part under the roof being thus shut in to provide a shelter against

cold and storms. The trough pulls like a drawer to be filled, or may be made long enough to be left half within and half without the pen. There is, of course, no floor.

Mending Fences.

Every spring there is sure to be some trouble with fences. Winter winds have more free sweep than they do while trees are in full leaf, and the freezing and thawing of the soil is sure to tilt posts that are not deeply set in the ground. These posts should be driven down with a heavy beetle while the ground is still soft. It takes but a few blows to put the post where it belongs and compact the soil around it. Loose boards and broken wires can now be replaced. The breaking of wires is caused by the contraction of the metal during severe cold. When the wires are set on the posts in warm weather some slack should be allowed for this.

Working Farm Horses.

A fault in handling farm horses, of which not a few of us are guilty, is to keep them idle much of the time. If work is properly managed, horses can be used 234 days out of the year. Ground can be plowed in the fall, fence material be hauled in place, wood be stacked up and gullies be filled in the winter. When work is so managed, less horses will suffice than when their work is put into 180 days of the year. I find that our horses work on an average of about 230 days of the year and have lasted an average of fifteen years.

Apple Orchards.

A hillside is the best location for an orchard. Many of our best orchards are found on land that can't be plowed. Where the land is suitable for tillage first prepare the soil by raising some hoed crop. Wood ashes are a very good fertilizer for trees. Have but few of the best varieties for market. The Ben Davis is not a good apple for home use, but one of the best selling apples we have. The Baldwin and the greening are always wanted and bring the highest prices. March and April is the best time to prune trees.

Coarse Feed with Grain.

Grain is so far as nutriment goes, quite as cheap as hay, and hay is even cheaper in proportion to its nutriment than is straw. But some portion of the less nutritious food has to be given with grain as a divisor, lest it should heat in the stomach and do injury rather than good. With a very concentrated ration, as with all meal or cot-

ton seed meal, good bright straw is better as a divisor than is the best hay. Well-cured clover is itself a strong food, and contains besides its woody material, a large proportion of nitrogenous matter to be the best divisor for linseed or cotton seed meal.

Potash for Corn.

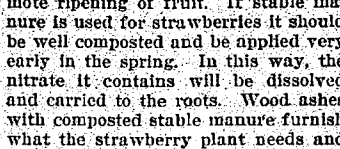
We hear a great deal about the need of potash for the potato crop, but it is quite as necessary for corn. The latter crop requires a great deal of potash, and if the mineral can be given in the form of wood ashes it has an additional benefit in making the vegetable mould decompose more rapidly, and thus become available for the crop. Potash and decomposing matter make minute of potash one of the most stimulating of all manures. It is usual to drop a handful of ashes on each hill after the corn is planted. That is rather late for the best effects. A much better way is to use rather more potash, and broadcast it over the corn ground as soon after it is plowed as you can. This will mix the ash thoroughly with the soil, and set the vegetable matter to decomposing by the time the corn is planted.

Extra Manner for Strawberries.

The strawberry ripens earlier than does any other of the small fruits. It begins to flower and make its growth before the air has imparted much warmth to the soil and when its stores of fertility are therefore smallest. For these reasons extra manuring is required to produce the best crops of strawberries, no matter how rich the ground may be. There should be a good supply of mineral manure, especially of potash. This is necessary to keep the foliage healthy and to promote ripening of fruit. If stable manure is used for strawberries it should be well composted and be applied very early in the spring. In this way, the nitrate it contains will be dissolved and carried to the roots. Wood ashes with composted stable manure furnish what the strawberry plant needs and in its most available form.

Trough Under a Pump Spout.

When pumping is stopped water will usually drip from the spout and when a person is in a hurry he at once removes the vessel and allows the dripping water to fall near the pump. The consequence is a slippery platform and muddy ground all around. This can be avoided by a trough under the spout like that shown in the illustration. It



TROUGH UNDER THE SPOUT.

does not interfere with filling the pail and will catch all the water that drips. It is connected with the well by a box reaching through the platform, or it may connect with the pump box.

Habits of Bees.

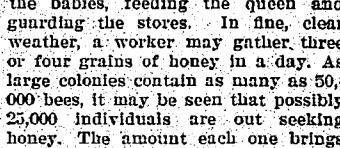
It is said that under favorable circumstances a colony of 30,000 bees may store about two pounds of honey in a day. Of 30,000 bees in a hive, which is a moderate sized colony, half of them stay at home keeping house, tending the babies, feeding the queen and guarding the stores. In fine, clear weather, a worker may gather three or four grains of honey in a day. As large colonies contain as many as 50,000 bees, it may be seen that possibly 25,000 individuals are out seeking honey. The amount each one brings in is infinitely small, but there is strength in numbers, and one can readily imagine, by watching the little workers pouring into a hive, that even the few grains at a time will fill up the cells quite rapidly. But a single bee would make slow work of it, and would, if continuously occupied, require some years to gather one pound of honey.—New York Ledger.

Canning Peas.

Green peas are readily salable at all seasons of the year. Recently one of the largest vessels that ever came into Philadelphia brought hundreds of tons of canned "French" peas from England. They do not differ in the least from the kind grown in this country every year. Why cannot farmers grow peas in large quantities for canning purposes? By co-operative effort an outlet for canning peas could be introduced in every community, not only providing a profit to growers, but also affording employment to many in picking and hulling the peas.

Halter Pulling Prevented.

To break a horse of halter pulling use a strong halter and pass the tie through the ring in a post or manger and tie to one fore foot at suitable length. I improvised this plan when I



CURE FOR HALTER PULLING.

saw a mustang pulling badly and it broke him in a short time. The strap around the leg should not be sharp or stiff and the limb should be protected by a piece of thick wool or cloth.—H. B. Friek in Farm and Home.

To Secure Early Potatoes.

Better than early planting, while the soil is still cold, is such preparation of the seed as will make it come up quickly after it has been planted. Potatoes exposed to the sunlight in a room where frost is excluded will turn green and the buds will be of the same color, if the potatoes are cut and left to dry one or two days before being planted the cut places will harden and there will be no danger of the seed rotting, however wet and cold the weather after planting may be. The exposure of potato seeds to sunlight until the buds are nearly ready to burst into leaf makes the crop earlier by a week or 10 days than from seed planted the same day without such preparation.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

is the purest and strongest baking powder made. It has received the highest award at the U. S. Gov't official investigation, and at all the Great International Expositions and World's Fairs wherever exhibited in competition with others.

It makes the finest, lightest, sweetest, most wholesome bread, cake and pastry. More economical than any other leavening agent.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

To Save Trouble.
Messenger boys have always been looked upon as strange geniuses, but an especially strange one has just turned up. He works in a retail store, and his chief duty is to deliver newly bought hats to the purchasers and obtain receipts for them. Several days ago, he was given a hat to carry to a customer, and when he returned to the store the proprietor looked at the receipt book. The last signature had a suspicious look, so he called the messenger to him.

"This does not look like Mr. Blank's handwriting," said he.

"Sir!" exclaimed the boy, in a scared tone.

"Did he write this?"

"N-o-o, sir."

"You wrote it, didn't you?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did you do that for?"

"Why, he wasn't at home, so I just signed the receipt myself."

UNWISE POSTPONEMENT.

Neglecting a Duty Which Ought to Be Done Now.

On general principles there is no more foolish method of taking life easy than by deferring an obvious duty. Especially foolish is the person who postpones the work of cleansing his blood. There are many reasons why this work should be done in the spring. This is the cleansing season, and the blood needs cleansing before all things else. That tired feeling is due to a vitiated condition of the vital fluid. The pimples and other eruptions which appear are indications that the blood has become loaded with impurities which should be expelled at once. In no other way can health be maintained. Now there is but one true blood purifier prominently in the public eye to-day, and that is Hood's Sarsaparilla. By taking a few bottles of this great blood cleansing medicine the bodily health can be built up so that when the warm weather comes that system will be able to resist the debilitating effects of the heated season. Those who start with good health in the spring, given them by a thorough cleansing of the blood by Hood's Sarsaparilla, will be likely to pass through the summer without serious illness, and when the autumn comes they will find that they are supplied with strength which they had never known at that season before. The work of cleansing the blood in the spring is one of the most important duties of the season, because pure blood means good health, and good health is essential both to happiness and to the highest usefulness in the world.

There are thirteen miles of bookshelves in the British Museum, London.

We have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 20 years.—LIZZIE FENDEL, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, 1894.

We produced in 1893 1,610,490,130 bushels of corn.

The Gard Spot of the World.

Once used they are always in favor.

FOR ALL THE ILLS THAT PAIN CAN BRING . . . ST. JACOBS OIL . . .

AS CURE IS KING; Alike with ACES in Everything.

"IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUCCEED, TRY

SAPOLIO

ALL USING SANTA CLAUS SOAP.

MILLIONS DO THE SAME.

Sold everywhere. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, CHICAGO.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

STEEL TANKS

For durability and for cheapness this preparation is truly unrivalled.

THE RISING SUN STEEL TANKS are made for general use in the oil and gas industry. They are made of the best material and are built to last. They are the only tanks that are safe and reliable.

Morse Bros., Props., Canton, Mass., U. S. A.

STEEL TANKS

We furnish steel tanks with covers, all galvanized after completion. In sizes of ten, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100 feet high and 30 to 36 inches in diameter. They do not rust, shrink, leak, give out, or in any way fail. They are made of the best material and are built to last. They are the only tanks that are safe and reliable.

They are made of the best material and are built to last. They are the only tanks that are safe and reliable.

2 1/2 CTS PER GAL.

W. L. DOUGLAS

Over One Million Pairs of Shoes Made by W. L. Douglas.

W. L. Douglas \$3 & \$4 Shoes

All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best of service, are comfortable, and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are low and the quality is high. Send for our catalog and you will see that we are not boasting.

THE CLARK SYNDICATE COMPANIES' FARMINGLANDS WESTERN FLORIDA MANHATTAN BLDG. 315 DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO.

Beecham's pills are for biliousness, sick headache, dizziness, dyspepsia, bad taste in the mouth, heartburn, torpid liver, foul breath, sallow skin, coated tongue, pimples, loss of appetite, etc., when caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

One of the most important things for everybody to learn is that constipation causes more than half the sickness in the world, especially of women, and it can all be prevented. Go by the book-free your druggist, or send for Dr. J. C. Allen's 35¢ Catarrh, St. New York. Pills, 10¢ and 25¢ a box. Annual sales more than 8,000,000 boxes.

Will be in effect via the Louisville and Nashville Railroad on March 5, April 2 and 8, 1895. Round trip tickets will be sold to points in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and West Florida, and one way tickets to Florida at about half the regular rates. Ask your ticket agent about it, and if he can not tell you, excursion tickets write to C. T. Moore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., or Geo. L. Cross, N. W. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

A Dog Ate His Nose.

Harry W. Seymour, of New York, is suing a restaurant keeper for \$10,000 because the latter's dog bit off Seymour's nose and ate it.

Cold winds roughen and chafe the skin. Green's Sulphur Soap softens and refreshes it.

"Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye," Black or Brown, 50c.

Only about one-fifth of our country is straight up and down, like Switzerland.

A baby sin has no more right to live than one that is old enough to vote.

What an ordinary man eats and the way he eats it would be enough to give dyspepsia to an ostrich—unless the ostrich were wise enough to assist his digestion from time to time with an efficient combination of vegetable extracts.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are the pills par excellence for those who sometimes eat the wrong things and too much. They stimulate action in all of the digestive organs. They stop sour stomach, windy belchings, heartburn, flatulence and cure constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, indigestion, sick headache and kindred derangements.

Once used they are always in favor.

THE CLARK SYNDICATE COMPANIES' FARMINGLANDS WESTERN FLORIDA

MANHATTAN BLDG. 315 DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO.

A ten acre fruit or vegetable farm on a Trunk Line Railroad, from \$100 to \$500. Payable weekly or monthly. No taxes, no rent, no fees, until paid. Very satisfactory. Write for particulars. Send for our catalog and you will see that we are not boasting.

Three Crops a Year.

These lands will grow all kinds of fruits and vegetables. For healthful homes and for the sale of produce, nearness to market, schools, churches and other needs of the community. These lands are unequalled. Send for printed matter, or call.

THE HOWE SCALE

For catalogue and prices write to THE HOWE SCALE CO., Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Minneapolis, Kansas City.

\$10 PAYS FOR A 5-TIME

\$100

It is 5 times in 100 that a man will get a good deal of business from a small advertisement.

CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION, 93 South Jefferson Street, Chicago, Ill.

DISCOUNT

and all similar copy in letter-press. Write for particulars. Send for our catalog and you will see that we are not boasting.

PATENTS. TRADE-MARKS.

Examination and Advice as to Patentability of Invention. Send for our catalog and you will see that we are not boasting.

SELL

US YOUR IDEAS. If original, we will find a market for them. Full particulars on request. Write for our catalog and you will see that we are not boasting.

PATENTS. TRADE-MARKS.

Examination and Advice as to Patentability of Invention. Send for our catalog and you will see that we are not boasting.

WHEN TROUBLE COMES.

When trouble comes don't let despair
Add to the burden you must bear,
But keep up heart and smiling say:
"The darkest cloud must pass away."

Don't say, "Why is it?" with a frown,
And go with heart and head bowed down,
But lift them both and let your eyes
Behold the sunshine in the skies.

Don't sit and brood o'er things gone
Wrong.
But sing a hopeful, helpful song;
Or whistle something light and gay,
And thus drive half your cares away.

Sing of the pleasant things life knows:
Not of the thorns, but of the rose.
Each life knows some joy every day,
Sure as December leads to May.

The man who sings when trouble's here
From trouble has not much to fear:
Since it will never tarry long
When stout heart meets it with a song.

But brood o'er care and we can make
This life a burden that will break
The stoutest back. But sing, and lo!
The load is lifted. Let it go!

Then don't forget when things go wrong
To try the magic of a song.
For cheerful heart and smiling face
Bring sunshine to the saddest place.
—Eben E. Rexford, in Detroit Free Press.

JERRY'S BABY.

BY P. S. RIDSDALE.

A little group of miners were in the low-roofed chamber at the foot of the shaft. The orange glare from the electric lamps on their caps made occasional swift reflections upon the black walls, and when the men spoke or smiled there was marvelous flashing of teeth from out their dark faces. Always, too, there could be seen the gleaming of their eyeballs, of a fierce steel color in this somber light. The greasy cables in the shaft were running rapidly, and somewhere in that strange hominy-like hole that extended to the far away day light the elevator was falling like a missile. A subtly strong odor of powder, smoke, oil, gas, wet earth was eternally in the nostrils. Suddenly from behind those curtains of ink-like night, that stretched before the passage that led away from the foot of the shaft, there came a mystic low rumble, the clank and rattle of chains, the whistling and rattling slash of a whip, and a boy's shout. Then a train of two cars, drawn by a tandem of straining mules, appeared from out the darkness. The driver, a tiny bearded urchin, yelled imperatively, swinging his long lash. The train stopped at the foot of the shaft, and as the urchin unhooked his team and swung them about he yelled to the men: "Ain't it near quitten time?"

The elevator suddenly appeared, like an apparition, with its load of miners, whose lights flickered and fluttered in reddish movements. The "inside foreman" as he stepped from the platform, called sharply to the urchin. "It's quitten time fer you if yer don't hustle out more trips. Get in with them th' hauls!"

With another shout to his team, the urchin started them on their return journey, and the rumbling of the wheels on the uneven track continued until the little dancing flames on the boy's cap and on the head of the lead mule were but mere yellow points of light.

In the chamber at the foot of the shaft, the "inside foreman" spoke to the men. "Mr. Williams told me the baby's comin' when th' shifts change."

"Git out! Is she?"

"Jerry's baby."

"Sure she is," said the "inside foreman."

The men smiled. Jerry's baby was popular with the miners of the Maffee's Patch shaft. She gave them adorable confidences; she was such a charming and trusted friend to those men, rough, grim and dark with coal dust, who labored all day in this deep hole in the earth, far from sunlight. Jerry's baby, with her lisping sentences and little gestures, treated them all as comrades. When they spoke of her, one might think they were talking of a little silver doll of some religion. And her power was never questioned. Her baby smiles ruled men, and, moreover, she had done that which man in the Maffee's Patch had succeeded in doing, she had tamed Jerry.

Had you asked, three months before this time, who Jerry was, the stable boss, if you were a man, would have told you in a most vivid and picturesque manner, which, though it might have shocked, would have forever impressed you with Jerry's character. If a woman, the stable boss would have said, after a little time to collect in his mind words to fit the occasion, "He is the vicious, contrarist, stubbornist, wickedest, and worse kicking mule in all the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre coal company's mines."

In the first place Jerry had a bad record. He came from the South with a lot of thers and was sent down the mine to wear his life away in the damp, lamp lit darkness, pulling heavy cars during the day, eating mush and corn, sleeping in a little stall and having rats as large as kittens run over him at night. This was decidedly objectionable to a mule of Jerry's high spirits, but he apparently realized he could not help himself and forthwith proceeded to make life as disagreeable as possible for those who had anything to do with him. He could work if he wanted and when, as the drivers said, he had "a working streak on," he could pull a heavier load and do it quicker than any mule in the mine, but he did not, always having "working streaks on." He was not different from ordinary mules, except in one particular—his hind legs, when he was walking, appeared to have no joints. One miner, when Jerry's life as a mine mule commenced, remarked this fact and said, "That mule's no good; his joints is stiff," and he scratched Jerry's leg with a long whip of straw. It tickled and the man dodged just in time to escape Jerry's hoofs, which splintered the end of a car against which he had been leaning. Thus Jerry earned his reputation as a vicious animal.

He killed one man. The fellow was a brute and Jerry was obstinate at times, consequently the mule was sometimes hoofs, beaten, and killed. One day the fellow resolved to get rid of the animal forever, and mixed a lot of broken glass with the corn. "There," he said, as he completed the operation, "That'll fix you," and he aimed a terrific kick at Jerry. The heavy nailed boot cut open the flesh. Jerry's hoofs flew out with lightning speed and struck the man. In the excitement which followed Jerry did not eat the corn, and his next driver discovered the glass and threw it away.

Thus it was that Jerry sustained his bad reputation and added to it at various times, to the terror of the driver boys and stable bosses.

The baby was the only child of young John Williams, a clerk in the mine office.

She caught a heavy cold during the winter, and the doctor was called in and prescribed medicine which the baby swallowed with greater or less avidity, according to its sweetness or nastiness. But medicine did the baby no good, and she was growing so weak and thin that Mrs. Williams found tears starting to her eyes as she looked at her, and Mr. Williams went to the office with a very grave face and worked nervously over his books. Then Grandma Williams came to the rescue. "Take that child down to the mine," she said, "and let it breathe the air there for half an hour each day for a week, that will cure her."

"Down the mine?" exclaimed Mrs. Williams, horrified.

"Yes, down the mine, and she shall go this very day and I will go with her."

"But—" remonstrated Mr. and Mrs. Williams in unison.

No buts about it, said Grandma Williams. "John, put on your coat; Mary Ellen, wrap the baby up warm, and stop crying."

Grandma Williams had her way. The baby went down the deep shaft and in the low, black gangway, breathing the gaseous mine-air day after day, and grew strong and lusty again. It was on one of these visits that the baby and Jerry made each other's acquaintance. On the day they first met Jerry stood near the bottom of the shaft. The baby's father had put the baby, who was growing heavy, down on the track and was talking to some miners. The baby seeing a light a few yards away (it was on Jerry's head) went toward it and found Jerry. He was half dozing when rudely awakened by something grasping one of his forelegs. A vicious gleam shone from his eyes, and his ears were laid back flat along his head as he prepared to repulse the daring person who was taking such liberties with him. Then he looked down and saw a little, laughing, rosy-faced gazing up into his, and a pair of tiny arms grasped tightly round his muscular leg. The next minute, when the miners and baby's father turned and, with a cry of horror, saw the light of the vicious mule's lamp shining on the baby's head, Jerry's ears were pointed downward and he was whinnying softly. The men sprang forward, one snatched the baby away, another drove the mule back, but the baby began to cry and started her head toward Jerry, while he, still whinnying, gazed at her with such a look of intelligent curiosity that his driver said, "I don't believe the brute 'ud hurt her," and a moment later, the baby, in her father's arms, was stroking Jerry's scarred and rough head, while a row of miners stood at the animal's side, ready to drive him back with blows and kicks if he attempted to bite. But Jerry was as quite and gentle as the baby herself.

Ever after that day they were firm friends. Every time the baby came down the mine, a visit she insisted on making every week or two, she would see Jerry and stroke and play with him, and give him sugar and apples to eat, until it was said among the miners that she came down expressly to see Jerry and so, before long, she became known as Jerry's baby.

Jerry's driver had henceforth an easy task. The mule which was formerly so vicious and stubborn, was now the most gentle and docile in the mine, and he was always pointed out to the visitors as "the mule that was tamed by John Williams' baby."

The baby had been away for three weeks on a visit. On the day of her return home she said: "Papa, take baby down mine, baby wants to see Jerry," and Mr. Williams obeyed.

"At the inside foreman told the footman, the visit was to be made when the shifts changed, consequently when the baby and her father reached the foot of the shaft the day men had finished their work and the mules were in their stables, but the stable boss considered it no trouble to bring Jerry out to where the baby was sitting in the middle of the track upon an armful of straw, brought for her by one of the driver's boys. After the three week's separation the greeting between Jerry and the baby was most affectionate; and baby clapped her hands and rubbed her soft white cheek against Jerry's rough nose, while he whinnyed to express his delight. Jerry had become so gentle that Mr. Williams and the stable boss had complete trust in him, and knew that he would not harm a hair of the baby's head, so after watching them a minute or two, and hanging a lamp on the timber near the pair, they walked a few yards up a gangway to inspect some brattice work.

The baby had a couple of apples, which she gave to Jerry, laughing at his efforts to take each piece with his lips so as not to endanger the tiny hand by his teeth.

Suddenly Jerry lifted his head, a dull boom, the sound long drawn out, echoed along the gangway. It was followed almost immediately by a rush of air, which to an experienced miner would have indicated a fall of top coal or rock near by. The baby laughed on, holding a piece of apple toward Jerry, who, with his head high in the air, listened intently. In a moment there was a crashing, rattling, tearing noise in the stables where five mules were confined, then the swift thump of hoofs down the narrow gangway. The mules, frightened by the fall, had broken out of the stables and were dashing toward the bottom of the shaft. To reach

that point they would pass Jerry and the baby. The gangway was narrow. Two mules could hardly pass abreast. The baby was in the middle of the track. The cruel hoofs of the rapidly advancing animals would crush out her life in their wild rush. Jerry seemed to realize it all. He backed away from the baby who, innocent of danger, held out her hands and called him. His head was turned to one side, his ears laid straight back; the rushing animals came nearer; with a backward heave of his whole body Jerry's hoofs flew out and struck full, on the breast of the first mule. The force of the blow was terrific. The animal was hurled back against the other four, who stopped bewildered. At that instant the three men rushed out of the gangway and the baby was snatched up into her father's arms.

The stable boss understood the situation at a glance, and springing past Jerry with whip and voice drove the five mules back, while the baby's father kissed her again and again, and Jerry calmly munched some pieces of apple which had fallen from the baby's hands. Occasionally he looked up, and one could then see those two large, melancholy eyes shining there in the darkness, lit with a new contentment, as if even this hopeless prisoner could understand the happiness that comes from a deed nobly done.

Cats Are Hard to Manage.

An English exhibitor of trained animals, Leon Clarke, is reported as saying that, though he has educated all sorts of animals from lions down to mice, he has found that the most difficult of them all is the cat. He has to treat these creatures with extraordinary care. A dog is sensible, a monkey accommodating, and a rat either forgives or forgets, but a cat! She is a hopeless bundle of sensibilities. Strike her once, if only by accident, and she will never perform again. Kindness is not only politic, it is absolutely necessary, in the training of cats.

Although thirty cats are sufficient for his entertainment, he has sixty or more with him, for cats are very skittish creatures, and when they take the whim into their heads it is useless to take them on the stage. When Mr. Clarke enters the stable the mowing is prolonged, and he is instantly buried in a moving mantle of cats. It took him four years to train some of his animals before he could put them upon the stage. A parachute cat, which climbs up a rope to the roof of the theater, and flies down by parachute, is the second which has done the trick. The first became too fat and fell into bad ways. It is now Jim Corbett, and boxes Mitchell nightly. A curious feature of the show is the way in which the cats walk over a rope of rats and mice and canaries, stepping gingerly between the little fluttering bodies. This might be considered a feat, but by training up the cats from kittens in the same cage as the rats and birds. There are only six of his cats that Mr. Clarke dares trust among the rats. The rats and mice come from Java.

Second Story Sidewalks.

A plan has been proposed by George D. Boulton, of the First National bank, at Chicago, for increasing the sidewalk capacity of that city. Mr. Boulton had in mind particularly the sidewalks on Wabash avenue, but after carrying the plan to its logical conclusion he became convinced that it can be put into effect on other down town streets. The plan provides for a continuous duplicate walk above the present sidewalk, on each side of Wabash to Congress, the walk to be constructed of glass and iron, ornamental in character, and to be built with the second story of the buildings adjacent thereto. The advantages claimed for it are many. A few of them are: Persons using it would be absolutely free from the many dangers that now threaten them, and from the dust and dirt encountered on the lower level; in bad weather the upper sidewalk would afford shelter from the rain or snow, making the covered way underneath under such conditions most desirable; the owners of buildings would have two main floors where they now have one, making them more valuable; the retail business of the city would be carried on the upper level; patrons of elevated railways would be enabled to transact their business without descending to the lower level. Mr. Boulton says that unqualified approval has been given by those to whom the plan has been submitted.

To Clean Fruit.

As day by day it is proved to us that bacteria make the larger proportion of the air we breathe, the water we drink and the world in general, one is disposed to instant revolt; no self respecting human being is willing to own himself at the mercy of these invisible foes. Modern science has its drawbacks, and is responsible for the wholesale fear in which many people spend their days. Caution, however, is another matter, and belongs to all who own common sense, and it is specially required in dealing with modern dirt, which in many cases synonymous with bacteria at their worst. The human animal is, unluckily, an extremely dirty one, and the fruit which has passed through the hands of the great unwashed may better never be eaten without cleansing. Street dust itself holds foul forms of dirt, and when this is added the handling of scores of people, it is plain that these surfaces unwashed are not fit for any rational human stomach. Even strawberries must not be exempt, but they must never soak; only let water run on them, a wire basket being the best method of securing its immediate passing off. Grapes require the same treatment; but in either case only enough should be done at once for a meal.

Overheated Houses.

One of the greatest offenses of Americans is the overheating of their houses. It produces all sorts of ills, and the skill of the best doctors is not enough to counteract its evils.

THE JOKERS' BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Twin Thoughts.—The Reason.—A Hopeless Case.—Explained, etc., etc.

TWIN THOUGHTS.

"In the spring the young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love."

And to thoughts of how his ulster Up the spout he soon will shove.

THE REASON.

Class teacher.—How is it that it is so warm in this room?

Smart boy.—The professors have been making it hot for us all the morning.

A HOPELESS CASE.

She.—I would never get married, if I had to ask the man.

He.—And you mightn't if you did.

MEANS HER "YES."

"She's not so hard to understand."

He.—She said with tenderness.

"She very seldom means her 'no,' but she always means her 'yes.'"

EXPLAINED.

Bobbie.—How was it that Tommy Jones reached the head of the class and you didn't?

Dickey.—Cause he got to guess at all the questions fore I did.

NOT EASILY SCARED.

Carleton.—What happened when the mouse ran across the floor—did she faint?

Montauk.—Great Scott, no; don't you know she's a widow?

A SURE SIGN.

Sneeze, sneeze, sneeze.

Till the tears to our eyes 'twill bring.

But then it's one of the surest signs That 'will soon have beautiful spring.

WAS ALL HE THOUGHT.

Tom.—So your engagement with Miss Flirty is declared off. I suppose she isn't all your fancy painted here.

Dick.—Worse than that, she isn't all she paints herself.

WHAT HE FOUND OUT.

He.—Since I have been studying palmetry I have examined the hands of over fifty young ladies.

She.—And what did you find out?

He.—That they all had negative temperaments.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE.

Peculiarities of the Chancellor of the German Empire.

Prince Hohenlohe, the chancellor of the German empire, is cast in a different physical mold from his two stalwart predecessors. He is far from being so impressive in appearance as Bismarck or Caprivi. He looks more like the headmaster of a school in a middle-sized town than like a statesman. Although of a more noble lineage than either of the chancellors, he looks much less like the traditional aristocrat. His early life was, however, passed amid comparatively humble surroundings, and his birth helped him little. He practiced law until 1846, and, pitted against young men of the middle classes, never distinguished himself. In the year mentioned he succeeded to the dignity of Schillingensurst, and took his place as hereditary legislator in the Bavarian reichsrath. The prince is remarkably active for a man of his age. His excellent health he attributes to the fact that he spends as much time as possible in the open air—especially in the hunting field—and cooks his own coffee. Coffee he considers the principal cause of a meal, although he likes good things to eat, and employs one of the best cooks in Germany. When in his palace at Strassburg he always prepared his own coffee. Even when he travels he carries the coffee machine with him, and uses it to make his favorite beverage at least three times a day. In the course of years he has become an expert, and few cooks can equal his art as a matter of course, and there is no better way to reach his heart than by eulogy of his coffee. Like many other men who have accomplished considerable in this life and love praise of their abilities, he would rather hear praise for his "drink which comforteth head and heart" than to use the language of Bacon—"that for his political wisdom. The prince is immensely wealthy. He inherited through his wife vast estates in Russia, but being subject to the law forbidding foreigners to hold landed possessions in the dominions of the czar, he was ordered to sell the property within a certain time. When that period had expired he had succeeded in selling only about one-third of the land. For this he received about 10,000,000 rubles, nearly \$5,000,000. The czar then extended the time. If the estates were disposed of before the time specified, he would forfeit them. The land might have been retained in the family had the prince's heir consented to swear allegiance to the Russian ruler. But this he declined to do, preferring to lose money and remain true to the land of his birth.

Author of "Mary Had a Little Lamb."

Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, the famous editor, cook and patriot, to whom we owe our national Thanksgiving day, is the author of "Mary Had a Little Lamb." She wrote the poem in 1829. Dr. Lowell Mosan composed the music, and the poem was published by Marsh, Capen & Lyon, of Boston, in 1830. There was no real Mary. Mrs. Hale had a pet lamb when a child, which followed her to school, and she used the incident in the famous poem. A few years ago it was said that Mary Tyler, of Summerville, Mass., was the Mary of the poem, which was written in 1817 by John Rollstone, but Mrs. Hale proved her claim to the authorship.



HE WAS A TERROR.

specialist on mental diseases, my dear madame, you really shoult. My name is Kashowowskischningfionki.

"CLEAR SHIP FOR ACTION."

Getting Ready for Battle on a Man of War.

"Clear ship for action and be handy, oh!" say the words of the old song in which Jack still sings of the glorious victory of the Constitution over the Guerriere in the old '12 war, and a veritable clearing ship it is, when the trumpet's harsh notes or the sharp rattle of drum, mingling with the shrill whistles and rough voices of the boatswain's mates and the noisy clanging of the electric gongs, call the crew to general quarters. Hard work and brisk work it is, stirring and exciting even in piping peace times, and the decks throb with the rush of hurrying feet, as the men, swarming up out of the hatches, hasten to their stations. The gun crews cast loose the great guns, the murderous rapid fire and revolving cannon, hastily donning equipments, filling sponge buckets, and, in many cases, stripping themselves of all superfluous clothing, laying bare brawny torsos, often tattooed all over with devices dear to the heart of man-o-war Jack. Hatches are covered, masts laid and pumps rigged, ladders torn away and the decks turned topsy turvy in the twinkling of an eye. Rifles, cutlasses and revolvers are served out from the armory, the marine guard falls in and tomen scramble nimbly aloft to secure anything which, hit by an enemy's shot, might fall and injure those on deck below. Down come the rats; out come davits and awning stanchions; everything movable—lockers, chain, anything and everything that might interfere with the work of battle—is stowed away or secured. The magazines are opened, and stewards, ward room boys, cooks, and yeomen rig the tack over the ammunition hatches ready to hoist shot and shell for the guns, while the water tight doors are closed and big pumps made ready for use in case of a blow below the water line. The doctor and his assistants prepare for their work of sccor for the wounded—lint, bandages, anesthetics, and all the dread paraphernalia of surgery are laid out in the sick bay, most inconveniently situated 'way forward in the very eyes of the ship, there having been seemingly but little attention paid by the designers of our new ships to improvement in quarters for the sick. On the New York, for instance, when she cleared for action in Rio harbor last year, a temporary operating room was improvised in the ward room. Below, in the officers' mess rooms, tables and chairs are hastily laid aside, as is usually the case, entrance to a magazine is required, and even the captain's sacred cabin is invaded "on the jump" by the crews of the after guns there.

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NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It is the revolution in Cuba is the trivial affair that the Madrid government would have the world believe the action of Spain in sending large bodies of additional troops to the island would seem to require considerable explaining. It is difficult to believe that she is sending 8,000 soldiers to Cuba merely for the benefit they may derive from the sea voyage.

The Japanese army is modeled upon the conscript systems of Germany and France. Its navy is wholly English in type, though for a number of years only Japanese officers have been actively employed. The Chinese system is in this respect quite different. In proportion to the limited wealth of the nation, its expenditures upon the navy have been enormous and prove now fully justified.

Two new enterprises have just been originated by Miss Frances E. Willard, one the raising of a fund to extend the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance union among colored women, which she desires to be a memorial to Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop, the other a free literature fund, to be named for Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge. The funds are to be raised by means of a photograph at the Woman's temple, Chicago, which, for the sum of 10 cents, will reproduce the two-minute addresses of leading speakers.

The agricultural department at Cornell, Ithaca, N. Y., claims to have made an important discovery, which will prove of great economic value to farmers. It is found that butter fat can be extracted from whey by running it through a separator. The department now has in press a bulletin explaining the process. It is estimated that general adoption of the process would save the agricultural interests of New York State nearly \$1,000,000 every year, or to put it in another way, that the entire expense of making cheese would be paid by the saving of what has heretofore been a waste product.

The Sunday laws in Connecticut have dwindled from a mass of enactments in force 100 years ago to less than half a dozen statutes embodied in the revision of 1887. The present legislature has abolished the last of the provisions, the bill repealing the old legislation being now in the hands of the governor for approval. The law that has been repealed by the general assembly provides that when any justice of the peace shall have personal knowledge that a person was guilty of drunkenness, profane swearing, cursing, or Sabbath breaking, that knowledge shall be sufficient evidence for the justice to render judgment against the offender without previous complaint and warrant.

Crows in a Battle.

A daily spectacle at Ridgewood, N. J., is the passing of hundreds of crows over town. They come from the south in the early morning on the way to their feeding grounds and return just at sunset to their regular roosting place. The other evening the crows were flying lazily along until suddenly it appeared that some enemy must have come among them, for what looked like a fierce battle began.

Instantly scores of birds that were well away from the center of disturbance turned about and were soon lost in the whirl of the supposed combatants. Some of the crows would drop nearly to the earth, as if disabled, and then soar and apparently rest high in the air preparatory to a renewal of the excitement.

After a time it appeared as if many concluded discretion to be more praiseworthy than valor, and that the game was not worth the candle, and they left the scene in groups of ten or more and continued on their homeward way.

The battle, if such it was, was a terrific one. Nearly every crow that passed the jussling ones returned for a few moments to watch the fray, but in hundreds of instances did not engage in it, but made a detour and soared away.

Causes of Cuban Discontent.

"I was in Havana just a few days prior to the recent Cuban disturbances," said O. M. Zane, a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, at the Shoreham. "I don't blame the people for wishing to rebel against the Spanish government, but it is doubtful if they'd be a whit better off under home rule. The Spanish officials sent there on small salaries go home in a few years enormously rich. There is more stealing and rascality on the island of Cuba than any spot of the globe. The merchants have to pay the highest duties, the fully one-half of the goods imported are smuggled in, yet with all the speculation and holding out of the island paid into the revenues of Spain last year the sum of \$26,000,000.

"The business is altogether in the hands of the Spaniards, and the native Cubans are their servants. The latter, as a rule, are on a very low plane of civilization, and I think it is a good thing that this government never carried out the scheme of Cuban annexation that was so popular in some parts of the country before the war."

Death From Electricity.

Here are some odd opinions concerning the force of the electric current, given by Dr. C. F. Chandler before the Columbian School of Mines: "A very interesting misapprehension which exists in the minds of many people is one concerning the vital dangers which lurk in the pressure of, say, 1,000 volts. The newspapers often tell of a man who has been killed from such a pressure, whereas, in fact, such a pressure alone could not kill a humming bird. I have frequently caught in my hand sparks possessing an electro motive power of 100,000 volts without feeling anything more than a very slight burn. The danger arises only when the volts are re-enforced by a good many amperes or currents. In such a case the force of the current suddenly decomposes all the fluids in the body. The salt in the blood instantly turns to chlorine gas, and the person who has his veins charged with such a deadly poison cannot be expected to live many seconds."

CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE--Supplement.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN. APRIL 25, 1895.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS; Of Crawford County, Michigan.

Special Session, April 15th., 1895.

Special session of the Board of Supervisors commenced and held at the Court House in the village of Grayling, on Monday, the 15th day of April, 1895.

GRAYLING, April 4th, 1895.

To the Clerk of Crawford County:—Dear Sir: We the undersigned respectfully request you to call a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Crawford County, for Monday, the 15th day of April, 1895, at 2 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of organizing the said board to arrange for uniformity of assessment and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN J. NIEDERER, Supervisor, Blaine.
GEO. COMER, " Grayling.
JOHN J. HIGGINS, " Frederic.

Moved by Supervisor Niederer that P. M. Hoyt be elected temporary chairman.

Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Hickey that the Board proceed to an informal ballot for permanent chairman.

Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Wakeley that the Chair appoint two tellers.

Motion carried.

The Chair appointed Thos. Wakeley and Geo. Comer, tellers.

Whole no. votes 9, of which J. J. Niederer received 5, Thos. Wakeley 3 and W. Hickey 1. J. J. Niederer withdraws his name and calls for a 2nd informal ballot, which resulted as follows:—whole number of votes cast 9, of which Thos. Wakeley received 6, P. M. Hoyt 1, J. J. Niederer 1 and Wilson Hickey 1. Supervisor Niederer moved that as Sup. Wakeley having received a majority of all the votes cast, the informal ballot be declared formal and Supervisor Wakeley be declared elected Chairman for the ensuing year.

Moved by Sup. Niederer to adjourn till to-morrow at 8 o'clock a. m.

Motion carried.

J. W. HARTWICK,

Clerk.

THOS. WAKELEY,

Chairman.

MORNING SESSION, April 16th, 1895.

Roll called, present, Thos. Wakeley, of Grove; Geo. Comer, Grayling; W. Hickey, Ball; P. M. Hoyt, Maple Forest; J. B. Carter, Center Plains; H. Head, South Branch; J. J. Higgins, Frederic; John J. Niederer, Blaine; W. Stewart, Beaver Creek.

Supervisor Wakeley in the chair.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the committees as appointed by the Chair be accepted and adopted.

Motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor Niederer that the Board take a recess of 15 minutes to give the committee on rules time to report.

Motion carried.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Crawford County.

Gentlemen:—Your committee on Rules respectfully recommend that we adopt Tibbets Manual as guide for all parliamentary rules of the Board of Supervisors for the present year.

We further recommend that the Board convene promptly at the hour set forth in its adjournments.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN J. NIEDERER, }
P. M. HOYT, } Com.
J. J. HIGGINS, }

On motion of Sup. Head the report of the committee on Rules was accepted and adopted.

Moved by Sup. Hickey that the bills as read by the Clerk be placed in the hands of the committee on Claims and Accounts, and hereafter without any further motion. Yeas and Nays called.

Nays, Messrs. Niederer, Higgins, Carter, Hoyt, Comer and Wakeley.

Yeas, Messrs. Hickey and Head.

Motion lost.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the bills as read be placed in the hands of the committee on Claims and Accounts.

Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the committee on Finance and Settlement examine the account between the Wayne County Savings Bank and the County of Crawford, and report to this board as soon as possible.

Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the Finance committee be instructed to examine and report on the matter between the County and Mr. O. J. Bell, concerning a 2nd mortgage.

Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Hickey that the Board adjourn till 2 p. m. to give the committee time to work.

Motion carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION, April 16th, 1895.

Roll called; full board present.

Sup. Wakeley in the Chair.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the report of the committee on Jail Inspection be placed in the hands of the committee on Ways and Means for their report to-morrow forenoon.

Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Head that the following report of the Finance committee be accepted and adopted.

Grayling, April 16th, 1895.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Crawford County.

Gentlemen:—Your committee on Finance to whom was referred the matter of examining the accounts between the County of Crawford and the Wayne County Savings Bank, and the account between Mr. O. J. Bell, respectfully submit the following.

On the 8th day of March, 1895, County Treasurer Woodburn has paid the Wayne County Savings Bank, the amount of \$2,177.20 and received a receipt in full.

On the mortgage of Mr. O. J. Bell two notes of \$100.00 each with interest have been paid and one note of \$100.00 with interest will become due on Jan. 6th, 1896, and is in the hands of the County Treasurer for collection.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN J. NIEDERER, and GEO. W. COMER, Committee.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the Treasurer be respectfully requested to examine the several tax and return rolls of 1894, in regard to the \$ marks in the several columns.

Motion carried.

Supervisor Hickey gives notice of final adjournment to-morrow at 11 a.m. Moved by Sup. Niederer to adjourn till to-morrow a.m. at 8 o'clock, to give the committee time to work.

Motion carried.

J. W. HARTWICK,

Clerk.

THOS. WAKELEY,

Chairman.

MORNING SESSION, April 17, 1895.

Roll called full board present. Supervisor Wakeley in the chair.

Minutes last meeting read and approved. On motion of Supervisor Niederer the bill of Dr. Woodworth for medical services referred to the superintendent of the poor.

Moved by Supervisor Niederer that the report of the committee on claims and accounts be accepted.

Motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor Niederer that the bill of Mr. Atherholt be taken up for consideration.

Motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor Niederer that the bill of Mr. Atherholt be allowed as recommended by the committee.

Motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor Niederer that the bill of Mr. Chalker be taken up for consideration.

Motion carried.

On motion of Supervisor Niederer the bill of Mr. Chalker for \$119.53 was allowed \$98.88.

Moved by Supervisor Hickey that the bill of Geo. L. Alexander \$50.00 be allowed \$25.00. Yeas and nays called. Yeas Messrs. Hickey, Hoyt, Carter, Head and Higgins. Nays Messrs. Niederer, Wakeley, Comer and Stewart.

Motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor Niederer that the report of the committee on claims and accounts be adopted.

Motion carried.

Grayling April 17th., 1895.

To the Honorable. The said Board of Supervisors:

Gentlemen: Your committee on claims and accounts, would respectfully submit the following as their report, and do hereby recommend that the several amounts scheduled herein be allowed, also that the clerk of this Board be authorized to draw orders on the County Treasurer for the same. John J. Higgins, P. M. Hoyt, John B. Carter, Committee.

	Am't. Claimed	Am't. Allowed.
1. Albert Kraus	\$25.05	\$25.95
2. Richmond & Backus	7 60	7 60
3. Wm. Fairbotham	6 00	6 00
4. S. H. & Co.	17 44	17 44
5. W. C. Johnson	2 48	2 48
6. Richmond & Backus	18 40	18 40
7. Kalamazoo Pub. Co.	57 35	57 35
8. Hanson & Braden	8 55	8 55
9. C. W. Amidon	7 05	7 05
10. Ike Rosenthal	10 50	10 50
11. A. Kraus	90	90
12. L. Fournier & Co.	7 20	7 20
13. O. Palmer	29 05	29 05
14. Peter E. Johnson	20 00	20 00
15. Joseph Patterson	39 00	39 00
16. R. McElroy	12 70	12 70
17. Henry Bates	57 75	57 75
18. U. J. Shirts	4 50	4 50
19. H. Pond	1 50	1 50
20. J. W. Hartwick	20 63	29 63
21. " "	48 57	48 57
22. E. P. Atherholt	15 75	11 20
23. Wm. Woodburn	14 40	14 40
25. " "	5 95	5 95

In Bill No. 22 of E. P. Atherholt, Dept. Sheriff, we find charges to the amount of \$4.55 which conflicts with a resolution on the Supervisors Journal which prohibits the caring for vagrants.

Bills No. 25 and 26, referred back to the board for consideration. In bill No. 25 we find charges to the amount of \$39.90, some of which is excess charges for boarding prisoners to the amount of \$11.30, the balance \$28.40 cts charges made in caring for vagrants.

Moved by Sup. Hoyt that the committee on County Poor report be accepted and adopted, also that the committee on County Buildings be authorized to act in accordance with said report.

Motion carried.

Grayling, April 17th, 1895.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors:

Your committee on County Poor have examined the County Poor House and out-house and find them in pretty good condition, but would recommend the building of a new out-house to be used only by the family occupying the Poor House, also the papering of certain rooms in the Poor House.

Geo. Comer, Wilson Hickey and Washington Stewart, Committee.

Moved by Sup. Carter to take a recess of fifteen minutes to give the committee on Ways and Means time to report on the report of the Jail Inspectors.

Grayling, April 17th, 1895.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors.

Gentlemen:—Your committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred the report on the Jail Inspectors, recommend that the same be accepted and adopted and placed on file.

Respectfully yours,

Wilson Hickey, Washington Stewart and John J. Niederer, Com.

On motion of Sup. Comer the above report of the Ways and Means committee was accepted and adopted.

Grayling, April 17th, 1895.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Crawford County.

Gentlemen:—Your committee on County Printing respectfully submit the following as their report.

The law of the State of Michigan by act 281, Sec. 9, of the Session laws of 1887 provides, That the Board of Supervisors shall cause to be made out and published, immediately after each session in at least one well established newspaper in the county, a report of the proceedings of said Board at each session etc. In regard to the above we have received the following proposals, from J. W. Hartwick, County Clerk, to make out and furnish under certificate the said reports for all the sessions for the ensuing year for the amount of \$25.00; from Oscar Palmer to print as a supplement to the

CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE the said report and proceedings for the years 1895 and 1896, at the rate of 30 cents per folio. From Joseph Patterson the same for \$100.00 or 35 cts. per folio, in consideration whereof we therefore recommend that the county clerk shall make and furnish said copies and reports according to the law for the sum of \$25.00 for the year; we further recommend that the committee on County Printing be authorized to make a contract with a responsible party for the county printing as above stated for the ensuing year. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Hubbard Head, Geo. Comer and John J. Niederer, committee.

Moved by Sup. Carter that the report of the committee on county printing be accepted and adopted and the committee on county printing be authorized to contract with O. Palmer in accordance with his bid as recommended by said committee.

Yeas and Nays called for.

Yeas, Messrs. Higgins, Wakeley, Niederer, Carter, Stewart and Grayling.

Nays, Messrs. Hoyt, Hickey and Head.

Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the Chairman and Clerk of this Board of Supervisors be authorized to make out and sign, an agreement with Sheriff W. S. Chalker to provide board for prisoners for 75 cents per day, said agreement to be recorded in the Supervisors Journal.

Motion carried.

Grayling April 17, 1895.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Crawford County.

I hereby agree to board all persons that may be confined in Crawford County Jail during my term of office for 75c per day. Signed.

W. S. Chalker, Sheriff; Thos. Wakeley, Chairman; J. W. Hartwick, Clerk.

Moved by Supervisor Niederer that County Treasurer Woodburn be requested to submit to this Board an account of the financial condition of the accounts between the County and Ex Treasurer W. Havens and his bondsmen.

Motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor Niederer to adjourn 'till 2 p. m.

Motion carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION April, 17th, 1895.

Supervisor Wakeley in the chair.

Moved by Supervisor Higgins that the bills as read be allowed.

Motion carried.

Wilson Hickey

Hubbard Head

J. J. Niederer

Geo. Comer

Washington Stewart

P. M. Hoyt

J. J. Higgins

J. B. Carter

Thos. Wakeley

Grayling April 17, 1895

To the Board of Supervisors of Crawford County.

Gentlemen, I have received credit at the Exchange Bank for \$1428.82, the same being the amount of Wright Havens account to the county, Wm. Woodburn, County Treasurer.

On motion of Sup. Niederer the above report of County Treasurer was accepted and placed on record.

Grayling April 17th, 1895.

This agreement made this 17th. day of April A. D. 1895 between O. Palmer of Grayling Mich and the County of Crawford, Witnesseth. The said O. Palmer agrees to print the entire proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of said County, as a supplement to the Avalanche, each supplement to be a complete record of the session for which it is given for the current year, for the sum of thirty cents per folio, legal count.

And the said county of Crawford agrees to furnish the said O. Palmer the copy for the same, and to pay thirty cents per folio as above specified, on the completion of each supplement by an order on the County Treasurer drawn by the Clerk of this Board.

O. PALMER.

John J. Niederer, Geo. Comer, Committee on County Printing

Moved by Supervisor Carter that the contract of O. Palmer and the County be accepted, approved and placed on file.

Motion carried.

Resolution by J. J. Niederer.

Resolved that the County Treasurer be respectfully requested to make statements of the accounts between the County and the Townships, and include in said statements each description of delinquent taxes collected and the several amounts of taxes collected, and the several amount of taxes paid upon each, also the interest on the same.

He shall render the said statement to the different township Clerks every three months, and upon filing a certificate with the county clerk that said statements have been delivered, the county treasurer shall be entitled to an order from said clerk of the amount of \$25.00 quarterly. All previous actions of the board in conflict with this resolution are hereby repealed.

Resolution Prevailed.

On motion of Supervisor Higgins the Board takes a recess of one half hour.

Moved by Sup. Higgins that the action of the Board in regard to the bill of Geo. L. Alexander be taken into reconsideration.

Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Carter to lay the Bill of Geo. L. Alexander on the table.

Yeas and Nays called.

Yeas Messrs. Carter and Hoyt. Nays Comer, Niederer, Stewart, Higgins and Wakeley.

Motion lost.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the bill of Geo. L. Alexander, be allowed at \$50.00 as charged and recommended by the Prosecuting Atty., O. Palmer.

Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the proceedings of the Board be approved as read by the Clerk.

Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the Board now adjourn without day.

THOS. WAKELEY,

Chairman.

J. W. HARTWICK,

Clerk.